

# The Avalanche

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GRAYLING, MICHIGAN,  
O. PALMER,  
Editor and Proprietor.

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# Crainford Avalanche

O. PALMER,

JUSTICE AND RIGHT.

Publisher and Proprietor.

VOLUME XVIII.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

NUMBER 7.

## JACKSON IS TO HANG.

### JURY FINDS HIM GUILTY OF MURDER.

One of the Slayers of Pearl Bryan Convicted of the Atrocious Crime—How the River and Harbor Bill Appropriations Are Distributed.

Speedy Justice in Kentucky. Scott Jackson was found guilty at New York, Ky., of the murder of Pearl Bryan and his punishment was fixed at death. The jury entered and was ordered to remain standing. Judge Helm asked if they had agreed, and Foreman Murty Shea announced that they had. The court warned the spectators against any demonstration, no matter what the verdict, and instructed the clerk to read: "We, the jury, find Scott Jackson guilty of the murder of Pearl Bryan, and fix his punishment at death."

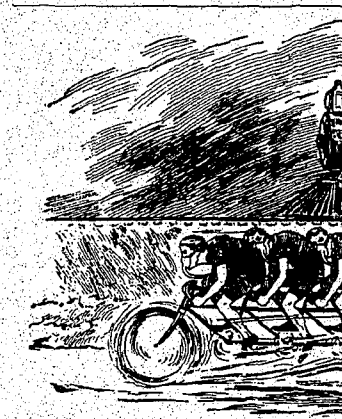
Immediately there was an uproar. Several persons clapped their hands in approval, despite the judge's warning. Sheriff Plummer rapped for order and the officers fiercely jumped to their feet to find the offenders, but no attention was paid to them. All eyes were riveted on Jackson. He gave a sudden start when the words condemning him to death fell on his ears. He turned an ashen color, but thirty seconds later was his old self again. Jackson was seen in his cell shortly after his removal from the court room. There he showed the first signs of weakening. His face was blanched and pinch-



SCOTT JACKSON, MURDERER.

ed and his voice husky. He talked with a lump in his throat. He asserted that he had established a complete alibi and there was not a single reason why he should be convicted. When he talked he could scarcely suppress the tears. It was the first sign of real weakening shown since his arrest. Alonzo Walling, his alleged accomplice, said on hearing the verdict: "Why, he is guilty, and it's only right that he should hang."

The Bryan family—the father and two sons—were delighted with the verdict. They speak highly of Kentucky and Kentucky justice. They shook hands with



## COMING RACE BETWEEN A BICYCLE AND EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.

each other on hearing the finding of the jury. The news of the conviction created the most intense excitement in Greenacres, Ind., the home of Miss Bryan. The news spread over the city rapidly, and men, women and children were soon upon the streets discussing it. The public schools were just opening for the afternoon session when the tidings came over the wires, and the pupils could not be restrained, but joined the crowd upon the streets, and were soon followed by their teachers.

### RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

How the Appropriations of This Great Measure Are Distributed. The river and harbor bill passed by the Senate the other day is the largest river and harbor bill in the history of the nation. It appropriates \$75,000,000, of which more than \$12,000,000 is for continuing contracts. The appropriations have been skillfully distributed among the States. New York gets the largest sum of the direct appropriations, but Illinois secures the largest authorization for the future, her share thereof being over \$6,000,000, or one-tenth of the whole.

The bill as passed by the Senate contains appropriations as follows:

Maine	\$251,500
New Hampshire	25,000
Vermont	15,000
Massachusetts	424,000
Rhode Island	149,500
Connecticut	237,400
New York	628,600
New Jersey	139,600
Pennsylvania	337,500
Delaware	184,100
Maryland	392,800
District of Columbia	25,000
Florida	224,400
West Virginia	37,500
North Carolina	242,000
South Carolina	154,000
Georgia	235,000
Alabama	578,000
Mississippi	814,000
Louisiana	55,400
Texas	252,000
Arkansas	238,000
Tennessee	307,000
Kentucky	150,000
Ohio	741,000
Michigan	672,150
Minnesota	303,440
Indiana	127,000
Illinois	200,000
Mississippi river	1,594,000
Missouri (State)	275,000

## DEATH CLAIMS SIXTY.

### NORTHEAST TEXAS SWEEP BY AN AWFUL STORM.

Victims at Sherman Number Sixty—Over Fifty Houses Dashed in Ruins—Upon the Occasions—Other Towns Suffer Severely in Life and Property.

Ruin at Sherman. The city of Sherman, Texas, is a hospital and the dead, unidentified and all, will reach something like sixty persons, about 4:15 Friday afternoon a storm cloud came with a mighty roar and from the southwest could be seen flying timbers and houses. The death-dealing storm struck the west portion of the city, coming up a ravine and Post Oak creek, crossing a portion of the cemetery. For half a mile along the creek there were negro homes mostly. No fewer than twenty or thirty people were killed outright along the creek and scores were injured. Some were crushed under falling buildings, struck with flying timbers and a few men were found in the creek drowned. At one place in the country a child was found in a tree. In another a woman was blown half a mile from home. The city received a shower of ruin, mud and sand where the storm did not strike. For hours vehicles were coming in with the dead and the people were busy in assisting the wounded and preparing the dead for burial. The Sherman court house was insufficient to hold the dead and wounded.

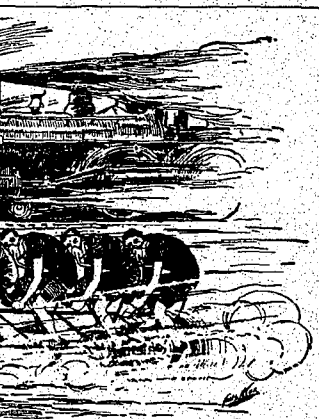
Came Without Warning. The storm struck Sherman without warning on the southwest corner of the city and cleared a path 100 yards wide along the west end of the town. The negro part of the town suffered the most severely. There are probably thirty negroes killed. Ten bodies were picked up in Post Oak creek. The flood of rain which attended the storm was severe. The town was a mass of mud and floating ruins.

### AN EXTRAORDINARY RACE.

When the Sextet Bicycle Goes Against the Empire State Express.

One of the most extraordinary races on record is scheduled for the 5th of June. On that date six athletic cyclists, headed by Dan Cabanne, of St. Louis, all riding on one machine, called a "sextuplet," will endeavor to beat the Empire State Express, which is the fastest railway train in the world. The race is to be over one mile, at a point where the huge flying locomotive may safely crowd on its greatest speed. In order to test the claims of the makers of the "sextuplet," that, with their machine, the united muscles and efforts of six men can carry him more rapidly than the most perfected application of the powers of steam, a five-mile track is to be laid at the side of the New York Central Railroad, near Poughkeepsie, and here the test will be made.

It is necessary that the track should be five miles in length, as the speed of the sextuplet cannot be attained in less than two miles, and it takes two more to



## WORK ON CONVENTION HALL.

Satisfactory Progress Being Made at St. Louis.

Satisfactory progress is being made by the contractors on the immense auditorium building in St. Louis, designed for the use of the Republican national convention. Thirteen thousand six hundred seats are provided for, but owing to its architectural construction and the steep pitch of the balconies a good view of the speaker's stand is had from all parts of the structure, thus converting the only defect of the Minneapolis convention hall, deficient at arms T. E. Byrnes and his assistant, Max Pracht, have made a thorough and critical examination of the building. Every pillar, brace and fastening was looked over, the entrances and exits measured, and everything was found to be entirely satisfactory. Such disposition of doorkeepers is made that without undue haste every ticket can be examined and every ticket holder seated inside of ten minutes. The building is to be completed within a few days, and it is proposed to give an entertainment of a dedicatory character, at which many persons will be present than will be at the convention, thus subjecting the building to a practical working test.

### Disaster on the St. Paul.

A wreck occurred on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul road Friday evening two miles south of Waldo, Wis., in which three train men were killed and two seriously injured. The time freight, which leaves Green Bay at 6:30 p. m., pulls through Waldo at the rate of about thirty-five miles an hour, and when it struck the pile of ties with which train wreckers had obstructed the track it was completely wrecked, demolishing the engine and derailing most of the cars. This is the culmination of a number of attempts to wreck the time freight, the passenger trains not having been molested, and seems to point to an organized gang of train wreckers who have a grudge against the St. Paul road, as the wrecking is evidently not done for mercenary purposes.

### Notes of Current Events.

Frank Shields, a laborer, shot and killed John Wade, a saloonkeeper at Edinburg, Ind., because the latter refused him credit.

Earl Spencer, ex-lord lieutenant of Ireland, and Lady Spencer, who have been visiting in Whitefish, Minn., have started for New York.

## THE PROHIBITIONISTS.

### Possible Candidates of That Party for the Presidency.

The prohibitionists of this country are looking forward with considerable interest to the national convention of that party, which will be held in Machinery Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa., May 27. Delegates to the number of 900 or 1,000 will be present. Each State is entitled to four delegates at-large and to twice as many delegates as the number of Congressmen representing it at Washington and may send one additional delegate for every thousand votes cast for Bidwell and Cranfill in 1892. Each territory and the District of Columbia may send two delegates.

There is a split in the party this year which promises to increase as the date of the convention approaches. The split is on the financial question, as are the splits in the older parties. The party is divided into "narrow-gauge" and "broad-gauge" prohibitionists, the former favoring a single issue—Prohibition pure and simple—as the policy of the party, while the "broad-gauge" people consist largely of free silver advocates, who contend that the platform should cover all the leading political issues.

The two men who lead respectively the "narrow-gauge" and the "broad-gauge" advocates are John G. Woolley, of Chicago, and John P. St. John, ex-Governor of Kansas. Mr. Woolley is widely known as an earnest worker in the ranks of the Christian Endeavorers, and as an accomplished orator. Every reader, it is probable, has a general acquaintance with the career of Mr. St. John. Both these gentlemen have declined in advance a possible nomination for the presidency.

A name prominently mentioned on the "narrow-gauge" side is that of Joshua Levering, of Baltimore. He is one of the leading merchants of that city, and is otherwise prominent on account of his interest in many local charitable institutions and his general philanthropy. Henry B. Metcalf, a wealthy manufacturer of Pawtucket, R. I., has many admirers, and will probably be given a large vote in the convention. Like Mr. Levering, he is a "narrow-gauge" prohibitionist. Of the "broad-gauge" candidates C. E. Bentley, of Lincoln, Neb., is probably the best known. He is a Baptist minister and an earnest temperance worker. Still another candidate for the nomination on the "broad-gauge" side is R. S. Thompson, of

### Caring for the Injured.

The Mayor called a mass meeting, and everything was done for the homeless and injured. Physicians came from Denison to assist. Two thousand dollars was raised at the court house in a few minutes. A permanent relief committee, consisting of C. H. Smith, C. B. Randall, C. B. Dorchester and Col. George Murphy, was organized and will take cash donations. Denison responded nobly, nurses and physicians from that city rendering great assistance. All railroads running into the city placed special trains at the disposal of the local authorities and brought help from all neighboring cities.

### Other Towns Suffer.

At Carpenter's Bluff on Red river it is reported that six persons were hurt, five seriously. Buildings and other structures in the way were demolished. At Howe the path of the cyclone was a quarter of a mile wide. Ten farm houses and as many barns were wrecked. Eight persons were killed outright and many injured. Bark was tipped from trees and much stock was killed. Six persons were injured, one of them fatally, near Mound Ridge. At Gribble Springs four persons were killed and five others fatally wounded. The property damage is great. At Justin, one was killed and seventeen hurt.

### Storm in Pennsylvania.

Smithton, Pa., a mining town on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, was visited by a wind storm and cloudburst Friday afternoon. Three bridges were wrecked completely and 100 miners who were at work were compelled to flee for their lives. The loss is estimated at between \$50,000 and \$75,000.

### Fatal Fire at McDonald.

A fire entailing the loss of two lives in the Cadamire family, and the probable fatal burning of five children occurred at McDonald, Pa., Friday. The cause of the sad tragedy was the fatal oil can, the flame of which the mother was using to hasten the fire in the kitchen stove. She was just in the act of pouring the oil in the stove, when a terrific explosion followed, and in a flash the entire room was like a roaring furnace.

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The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company was held in the offices of the company in Cleveland. The report shows net earnings of \$3,437,515.

## FEEL A WIND'S FURY.

### DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONES SWEEP MANY STATES.

Norma Accompanied by Lightning Create Heavy Damage—Residences, Trees and Crops Mixed Up in Confusion—A Farmer Rides the Tempest.

Long Drought Is Broken. ORNADO and cyclone held high carnival Tuesday afternoon, and many localities felt the wind's destructive fury. At Lincoln, Neb., a terrific storm of wind, needing only the rotary motion to make it a genuine cyclone, prevailed between 4 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The force of the wind was terrific, registering for five minutes a velocity of eighty miles an hour. Houses and barns were wrecked or damaged all over the city. Many persons were hurt, but no lives were lost. The heaviest property loss in the city was sustained by the Merchants' Hotel, the roof being blown off, windows shattered and the whole building flooded by the rain that followed. The roof of the Burr-Muir Block was blown off and part of one wall demolished. Heavy boards from the roof were carried across 9th street through the heavy plate-glass windows of the State Journal Building. At the hospital for the insane the electric light plant was razed and is a total wreck. Houses all over the city suffered the loss of roofs and other damage. These were broken off or uprooted, and fences leveled, making many streets for two or three blocks almost impassable. Following the wind the rain fell in torrents.

A terrific hail and wind storm swept over Omaha. Rain fell almost incessantly for forty-eight hours, but the downpour Tuesday was the heaviest in recent years.



JOSHUA LEVERING.

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CHARLES E. BENTLEY.

Springfield, O., proprietor of a Prohibition Journal.

### HANCOCK STATUE IS UNVEILED.

President Cleveland and Senator Palmer Enlarge His Services. The heroic equestrian statue of Gen. Winfield S. Hancock, erected at 7th street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C., was unveiled Tuesday. The ceremony, and at an expenditure of \$50,000, was unveiled Tuesday—the anniversary of his victory at Spottsylvania Court House—in the presence of an immense throng, which included President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson and representatives of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, both houses of Congress, and at an expenditure of \$50,000, was unveiled Tuesday—the anniversary of his victory at Spottsylvania Court House—in the presence of an immense throng, which included President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson and representatives of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, both houses of Congress, and at an expenditure of \$50,000, was unveiled Tuesday—the anniversary of his victory at Spottsylvania Court House—in the presence of an immense throng, which included President Cleveland, Vice President Stevenson and representatives of the Supreme Court, the diplomatic corps, both houses of Congress, and at an expenditure of \$50,000, was unveiled Tuesday—the anniversary of 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# The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

## TRADE IS VERY QUIET

### USUAL SEASON OF SLUGGISHNESS PREVAILS.

**Crops and Elections the Factors Now**  
—Chicago Suburb Fire-Swept—Lost in Lake Michigan—Deadly Storm in Kansas—Spain Is Powerless.

Trade, at a Standstill.

R. G. Dun & Co.'s Weekly Review of Trade says: "It is now too late for business to change materially until the prospects of coming crops are assured and definite shape has been given to the presidential contest by the conventions. Until the future is more clear there is a prudent disinclination to production much beyond orders or to order beyond immediate and certain needs. If this waiting spirit prevails two months longer it will crowd into the last half of the year an enormous business if the outlook then is good. For the present there is less business on the whole than a year ago, though in some branches more, and the delay following months of depression is to many trying and causes numerous failures. The most fortunate of the chief industries at present is the boot and shoe manufacture, which is not only shipping to customers within 5 per cent of the largest number of cases ever forwarded in the first half of May, but is getting many new orders, and there are many urgent requests to anticipate orders for June and July delivery, indicating that distribution to consumers has much outstripped expectations."

### WHOLE ISLAND IN REVOLT.

**Spaniards Merely Acting on the Defensive in Cuba.**

The London Times publishes a letter from a correspondent in Havana, in the course of which he says: "It is quite useless to hide the fact that the whole island is in revolt and the Spanish troops are merely acting on the defensive. It is impossible that they can prevent the landing of supplies and war materials for the rebels. Even the position of Maceo's forces, confined in Pinar del Rio, is not of a desperate nature, as the Spaniards make believe. Only the first half of the island has taken advantage of Captain General Weyler's offer of amnesty. Spain has lost the power to protect life and property in Cuba. Widespread inquiries fail to justify the charges of cruelty against Captain General Weyler, but the rebels' destruction of property cannot be justified. The western half of some \$1,000,000 worth of property belonging to ineffective people is not war." The letter proceeds to dilate upon the economic ruin wrought by the breakdown of the sugar crop, which has rendered thousands destitute, while the tobacco trade is in a still worse condition.

### National League.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the National Baseball League:

Club	Wins	Losses
Cleveland	14	11
Boston	9	14
Baltimore	15	9
Cincinnati	15	9
Philadelphia	14	10
Pittsburgh	13	11

### Western League.

Following is the standing of the clubs of the Western League:

Club	Wins	Losses
Detroit	15	12
Kansas City	12	15
St. Paul	12	15
Minneapolis	13	14

### Great Loss at Blue Island.

Blue Island, a Chicago suburb, was swept by fire Sunday morning. From 2 o'clock until 5 o'clock the business heart of the town was at the mercy of flames. The heroic use of gunpowder and the timely arrival of aid from West Pullman and Chicago prevented the destruction of Western avenue property and practically the best part of the town lying on the plateau above Stony creek. Thirty-five buildings were destroyed, representing property of the total value of \$125,000, carrying an insurance of about 50 per cent of the value. There was no loss of life.

### Betrayed by a Woman.

Sheriff Price, of Hughes County, South Dakota, arrested S. E. McNutt, an alleged horse thief, at Leavenworth, Kan. McNutt, with a partner named John Gilpin, stole two car loads of horses last winter and sold them in Minneapolis. Gilpin was arrested, while McNutt escaped. Recently McNutt wrote to a woman, a friend of Gilpin's. McNutt made slighting remarks against Gilpin, which she answered by the fact that she turned the letter over to Sheriff Price.

### Kansas Towns Levelled.

A devastating tornado passed through Seneca, Kan., Sunday evening, everything in its path was completely wrecked. Corners from the country report great damage to property and probable loss of life. In Seneca four were killed and a number injured. There were many miraculous escapes from instant death. Other towns were reported to have suffered greatly, but communication was interrupted and details were meager.

### Death in Collision.

The iron steamer Colossus collided with the schooner Mary D. Ayer ten miles off Grassy Point, near Chicago, Sunday morning. Twelve hours later the sailing vessel sank while being towed by the Superior liner City of Duluth. Five of the crew were drowned. Two were saved. Those lost were: Capt. Williams, Mate Matson, Henry Shira, seaman, and a cook and deckhand, names unknown.

### Minnesota Bank Cashier Sentenced.

At Redwood Falls, Minn., Robert A. Turrell, ex-assistant cashier of the insolvent Citizens' Bank, indicted for grand larceny in the first degree on the charge of having stolen \$3,000 from the Citizens' Bank, was sentenced to the penitentiary on the reformatory plan.

### Two Prisoners Break Jail.

Grant Hecker, sentenced to one year in the penitentiary, and Charles Beaby, held for robbery, broke jail at Blueyus, Ok., making good their escape.

### Big Fortune in Gold in His Hut.

An unknown American gold miner, who located near Durango, Mexico, twenty years ago, and lived the life of a recluse in the Sierra Madre Mountains, has been found dead in his cabin by prospectors. In the building was found gold dust aggregating \$75,000 in value.

### He Invented the Linotype.

The Board of Examiners-in-chief in the patent office rendered an important decision, awarding priority of invention on a typesetting and line-casting machine to Joseph C. Fowler over Philip T. Dodge, president of the Mergenthaler Linotype Company.

## FIGHTS SIXTEEN WHITE MEN.

Florida Negro Defends His Family With Fatal Effect to Three.

Jack Trice, a Florida negro, fought fifteen white men, killing James Hugh, a white man, Sunday, fatally wounding Henry Daniels, and dangerously wounding Albert Buffum. The battle occurred at the negro's home, near Palmetto, and he fought to prevent his 14-year-old son from being "regulated" by the whites. Monday afternoon Trice's son and the son of Town Marshal Hughes of Palmetto, had a fight, the white boy being badly beaten. Marshal Hughes was greatly enraged, and Tuesday morning he and fifteen other white men went to Trice's home to "regulate" the negro's little boy. The whites demanded that the boy be sent out. Trice refused, and the whites began firing. Trice returned the fire with a first bullet killing Marshal Hughes. Edward Sanchez tried to burn Trice, but was shot through the brain by Trice. Then the whites tried to batter in the door with a log, which resulted in Henry Daniels getting a bullet in the stomach that will kill him. The "regulators" then ran a final bullet from Trice's rifle striking Albert Buffum in the back. The whites secured reinforcements and returned to Trice's home at sunrise, vowing to burn father and son at the stake, but their intended victims had fled.

### ENORMOUS APPROPRIATIONS.

**River and Harbor Bill Largest in the Country's History.**

The greatest river and harbor bill in the history of the Government passed the Senate Wednesday by a vote of 57 to 37. Seventy-five millions of dollars is the amount appropriated and authorized in round figures, of which more than \$12,000,000 is appropriated for immediate use, and \$63,000,000 authorized for future construction. When the bill came from the House it carried appropriations of \$10,480,000 and authorized continuing contracts amounting to about \$51,000,000. The Senate increased the total of appropriations in this measure to \$12,500,000 and the total of continuing contracts authorized to \$64,000,000. In addition to these amounts there is in the bill a clause relating to the Monongahela river which will probably make necessary an appropriation of \$3,000,000 more in the near future. The Senate has already appropriated \$1,000,000 in this winter of \$3,684,000 on existing contracts.

### CHANCE FOR YOUNG DOCTORS.

**Examination of Candidates for Marine Hospital Assistant Surgeons.**

A competitive examination of candidates for appointment to the position of assistant surgeon in the United States marine hospital service will be held June 15 in Washington. Candidates are required to be not less than 21 nor more than 30 years of age. They must be graduates of reputable medical colleges and furnish testimonials as to character. Successful candidates having made the required grade are appointed in order of merit as vacancies arise during the succeeding year. There is at present one vacancy. A successful candidate, when appointed, will receive a salary of \$1,000 per annum, with the privilege of being commissioned by the President of the United States as an assistant surgeon. After four years of service and a second examination he is entitled to promotion to the grade of past assistant surgeon, and to the rank of surgeon according to priority on the occurrence of vacancies in that grade.

### FOREST FIRES RAGING.

**Pennsylvania Oil Property Destroyed.**

—Loss in New Jersey \$100,000.—An immense forest fire is burning fiercely at Oswego, near Bradford, Pa. The Emery Oil Company has lost thirteen wells. The burning of the forest has destroyed the property of the company. The fire is not only destroying the forest, but also the oil property. The loss in New Jersey is estimated at \$100,000.

### Scores the Turks.

The Methodist conference at Cleveland was opened Wednesday with Bishop Vincent in the chair. The devotional services were conducted by Rev. E. E. E. colored minister from Central Missouri. The first resolution offered denounced in the strongest terms the Armenian outrages and massacres, and referred to the sympathy of the Christian governments of Europe and America. It closed by calling on Congress to pass a joint resolution authorizing the President to enter into negotiations with the European powers most directly interested with the view of interfering and preventing further massacres. The resolution also provided that a copy of the resolution should be sent to both houses of Congress. It was referred to the Committee on State of the Church without discussion. The proposition to change the time of holding the general conference from May 1 to the first of July was may aroused discussion on the part of the constitutionality of the action. Three-fourths of the annual conference have approved it. Dr. Leonard led the opposition, but he was literally buried, as the vote resulted: 397 yeas to 10 nays. The next general conference will therefore meet on the first Wednesday in May, 1900.

### Now a Matter for Diplomats.

In the Competitor case it can be authoritatively stated that, at the request of the United States, the Spanish Government will postpone execution of the death sentences upon American citizens until the views of the United States respecting the application to their cases of the treaty of 1795 and the protocol of 1877 can be presented and considered. The announcement of the postponement of the executions means a delay of some weeks at least, and that the matter will be taken up by the diplomatic representatives of the United States and of Spain, and be made the subject of the exchange of correspondence between the two governments. The treaty provisions between the two nations. Meanwhile the effect will be to allay popular excitement both here and in Spain.

### Gotham's Ambition Sated.

Gov. Morton has made Greater New York a reality. His signature created the second greatest city area in the world by adding to New York proper the cities of Brooklyn, Queens, Richmond, and various towns, villages, and hamlets which lie scattered along Staten and Long Islands and Westchester County. That New York has not tumbled up a part of New Jersey is a fact. It has to lie upon the New Jersey Legislature. It will be 1898 before Greater New York becomes a well-regulated municipal household, but, nevertheless, the greater city is a fact. Any danger of being overtaken and submerged by Chicago within the next few months is now past.

### Many Killed or Injured.

A train loaded with troops destined for the Island of Madagascar collided between Adella and Vesouthe-Iman with another train. Five officers were killed and the officers, thirty soldiers and the crew of the train were injured.

### Done Are Humble.

La Union Constitutional, the inspired government newspaper at Havana, announces that the verdict of death pronounced against all five of the Con-

ter's crew, tried Friday by a naval court-martial, was promptly confirmed by the admiral, and all preparations were being made to carry the sentence into effect when orders came to recall the judges to Madrid, though the prisoners had not been formally notified of the court's finding. The transfer of the case to Spain, according to the Marquis of Palmerola, secretary general of the government, amounts to a virtual suspension of judgment for a month or six weeks. The Spanish authorities in Havana say, however, have no desire to precipitate matters. If the superior military tribunal at Madrid should decide that Consul General Williams' protest is well based, the cases of any members of the party whose American citizenship is clear may yet be transferred to the civil court, Spain having no desire to evade treaty stipulations.

### BISHOPS' CAST ASIDE.

**Pathetic and Dramatic Incident at the Methodist Conference.**

Two Methodist bishops were deposed at Cleveland Thursday. Amid scenes pathetic and dramatic, after the storm and stress of a long debate, Bishop Bowman and Foster were stripped of their ecclesiastical powers and humbled into private life. It was the first instance of the kind in the history of the church. For twenty-four years the two bishops held autocratic power and shaped the destinies of thousands of ministers. They said "Go," and the traveling preacher went. They said "Remain," and he moved not. From the pedestal of supreme authority the general conference, which gave them their power, took it away because years had sapped their vital forces and impaired their usefulness. When the committee on episcopacy announced the warrant for their official death the white-haired bishops, who had striven so long for the glory of the church, and their faithful voices choked with emotion, pleaded the privilege of passing out of sight and hearing while the warrant was being put into execution. Some of their friends made the attempt to save them their honors and emoluments, and relieve them of excessive duties, but the general conference would have none of it. In their places, it is probable the conference will pension the retired bishops.

### "KNAPP" IN MORE TROUBLE.

**Reason for Minister Terrell's Sudden Summons to Washington.**

Minister Terrell's sudden summons to Washington from Texas, with less than half of the leave that was granted him, expired, is due, it is said, to a sudden repudiation of signatures from the Turks against the Rev. Mr. Knapp. It is believed Minister Terrell will be asked to return at once to the scene of his duties. Several conferences have been held by the Secretary of State and Secretary of Navy in the last forty-eight hours on the Turkish situation. The result will probably be the prompt return of the minister to Constantinople and the ordering of the Marblehead and San Francisco to put themselves in position to answer any immediate demand from the American legation. While Secretary Olney was assured that Mr. Knapp was released, it is now not to be the minister, there has been a breach of faith by the Turks and Mr. Biddle, the American charge d'affaires, has found it necessary to call on the State Department to give an impulse in Mr. Knapp's behalf.

### ARMOUR IS SURPRISED.

**Corn in His Town Crib Is Assessed for Local Taxes.**

Phil Armour and other Chicago capitalists and corporations who asked the State of Iowa over for corn last fall, and built miles and miles of crib along railroads to put it in, are now surprised to find the corn is assessed for taxes. Of course, they object and protest, and declare it is unfair, but the assessors keep their guns. The question is entirely new in the State, but good lawyers and the Attorney General say the corn is assessable the same as any other property. Of course, the matter will go into the courts, and the outcome will be interesting to warehousemen, farmers, taxpayers, and grain speculators.

### RUSSIA'S GRAB AT CHE-FOO.

**Protests Made by British and German Ministers at Peking.**

The British and German ministers at Peking have protested against the action of Russia in occupying part of the fore-shore at Che-foo, contrary to treaty rights. The entire Russian squadron in Chinese waters will rendezvous at Che-foo in relation to occupy Port Arthur or Kiachow Bay, on receipt of instructions from St. Petersburg.

### Cody Law Knocked Out.

The Illinois Supreme Court has declared the Cody Sunday barber law unconstitutional. The Court holds that the law is class legislation; that it singles an especial business, and is therefore contrary to the spirit of the Constitution. It is also declared that the law is not applicable to present conditions. The Court was unanimous on the question of the unconstitutionality of the law.

### Ten Hurt at a Fire.

Ten men were hurt in a fire at 320 and 324 Olive street, St. Louis, early Monday morning.

### MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$3.50 to \$4.75; hogs, shipping grades, \$3.50 to \$3.75; sheep, fair to choice, \$2.50 to \$4.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 61c to 63c; corn, No. 2, 24c to 30c; oats, No. 2, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 37c; butter, choice creamery, 14c to 16c; eggs, fresh, 16c to 18c; poultry, No. 1, 20c to 22c; broom corn, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ton for common to choice. Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$4.50; hogs, choice light, \$3.00 to \$3.75; sheep, common to prime, \$2.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 66c; corn, No. 1 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c. St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$4.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2 red, 67c to 68c; corn, No. 2 yellow, 26c to 27c; oats, No. 2 white, 18c to 19c; rye, No. 2, 30c to 32c. Cincinnati—Cattle, \$3.50 to \$4.50; hogs, \$3.50 to \$3.75; wheat, No. 2, 60c to 66c; corn, No. 1 white, 20c to 22c; oats, No. 2 white, 22c to 24c. New York—Cattle, \$3.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$3.00 to \$4.25; sheep, \$3.25 to \$4.25; wheat, No. 2 red, 70c to 71c; corn, No. 2, 25c to 30c; oats, No. 2 white, 24c to 26c; butter, creamery, 12c to 17c; eggs, Western, 12c to 17c.

## GOWNS AND GOWNING

### WOMEN GIVE MUCH ATTENTION TO WHAT THEY WEAR.

**Brief Glances at Fashionable Details, Frivolous, Mayhap, and Yet Offered in the Hope that the Reading Public Will be Keenly Watched.**

Gossip from Gay Gotham.

New York correspondents.

OW that jacket bodices of the sort this initial shows are very abundant, women are beginning to confess that such garments have not filled the measure of success and imperative correctness prepared for them. This one was made of rich figured silk, ornamented with showy buttons and white satin revers, and was worn over a white satin vest covered with white chiffon. Mentioning so many particulars is as much as saying that the bodice was a typical fashionable one. Such are much worn, and they are the latest, but each year it becomes more and more apparent that "the latest" is no longer accepted as it used to be. The round waist with loose front is too generally becoming. It too well sets off a slender waist and nice hips. It brings harmony to the curve of the figure in front to the average woman, too successfully to be discarded. Coats are not becoming as a change from the loose front, tight back, round waist garment. It takes rather a slender and a tall woman to look really well in a coat, and a plump woman is a sight! More than that, she knows it. The result is that in spite of the strictures of the fashion dictators and the allurement of the fashion makers women go right on having gowns made of the new stuffs, but cut to pass at the bodice, under



OF THE ADVANCED CLASS.

the belt, and to follow, more or less, bag lines in front. A brand-new reception dress that shows a somewhat daring independence of cast-iron rules on the part of the designer is the artist's next contribution, and a glance at it is enough to convince one of its richness. It was sketched in purple, violet, satin, the bodice being pointed back and front and having a wide vest of white silk veiled with spangled chiffon. The extraordinary sleeves were of chiffon-covered silk for the lower part and of the dress goods for the cuffs. Lace jabots appeared beside the vest, and lace frills ornamented the collar. These sleeves had an odd look, of course, but they did not seem at all out of keeping with the rest of the costume, which may or may not mean that a change to light sleeves will soon come easily. A long train was supplied to this skirt, and in front there were panels of white silk covered with jeweled black tulle, and lined with large bows of violet satin ribbon. This made the skirt but little less daring than the sleeves, for striped stuffs are the fashion now for dressy skirts. An example of this was a skirt of white with green stripes, the white being sprinkled with carnations, made with all the stripes spreading from the belt. The skirt was lined with carnations, and the bodice was white with green satin sleeves and a belt to the bust line of carnation. Very young girls should hardly plan this sort of contrast for themselves, but for a dashing young matron or for the girl who rather makes a point of not being



A JAUNTY MODEL FOR LINES.

"Just out" the result is, at once stylish and distinctive. It is a long step from such gowns to dresses of linen, but the linen is highly reasonable and it is possible to make the inexpensive qualities up into dressy form. An excellent model of this sort appears in the third of these pictures, an exceedingly jaunty dress, yet one that the home dressmaker can manage without difficulty. The skirt is entirely plain, but the stuff for the bodice is laid in fine knife pleats all around,

which must be taken down to keep them in place. The garniture consists of bands of dotted linen and narrow lace sewed together to give bretelles, sleeve caps, collar, belt and shamed blouse, the last named being lined with red dimity. No gown is daintier and prettier and more economic than the sheer washable material over an underdress of a different color. These are quite in order for young folk, and those not so young. The under material need not be of silk, though it is nice if you can afford it, and in case the over material chosen be very gauzy or all open work, then the other must be silk. A pair of under slips, the skirt made full and swirly, and the bodice with yoke that is adjustable, with moderate puffing on the shoulders and with adjustable fore sleeve, will serve for any number



A NEW SURPRISE FRONT.

over gowns. A white under slip, and one of your favorite color, cerise, green or turquoise, will take any number of over gowns of different colors. The cerise is charming in effect under white; the white will, of course, go under any color. The usual style for the overgrown now so much worn over a slip of contrasting color is a skirt full and much beruffled, which is finished at the belt with a wide folded ribbon or with a very narrow leather band. The bodice is usually round, disappearing under the skirt. This is not new, but it insists on being becoming, pretty and easy to make, and that means that it will continue to be in favor at least throughout this season. The sleeves of the overgrown are generous in puffery, and any amount of elaboration in the way of needlework and applique may be added. Another wash dress is pictured by the next sketch, and it shows a pretty development of the returning surplice style. The material here is light blue dimity, but stuff and hue are matters of choice. Two bands of the goods cross over in front in the manner indicated, commencing at the side seams and ending in points on the shoulders where each band fastens beneath a rosette of light blue ribbon. A narrow embroidery finishes the edges. Ribbon gives belt and collar, and the sleeves show a garniture of embroidery and rosettes that harmonize with the finish of the crossed fronts.

In the concluding picture a gown of pistache colored serge is copied. Its skirt is trimmed at the left side with double rows of steel buttons, with loops of the same color braid. The jacket bodice is cut away in front has a



A NEW CUT FOR THE SERGE DRESS.

full ripple basque in back, and in the waist and on the basque, sleeves and revers has the button and loop garniture. A deep sailor collar is formed in back of the revers, and beneath all may be worn any desired style of skirt waist. There are to be had in great variety and there are not a few new sorts. Some of those that are in really good taste are of bandana colored and plain lawn made with stiffened collars and cuffs of the same. Again other very dainty waists are of gauze, with a pretty figure, and are finished at neck and wrists with stiffened ribbon collar.

Almost all shirt waists are made with adjustable collars and that makes the poor girl that has trouble with her collar button anyhow all the unhappy. This poor creature might as well give up at once, for what a collar cannot do in the way of getting itself upside down, of coming loose first at the back and then at the front is not yet known. You can get both ends secured in front and then find that the back end has given way, you can get one side fastened and the back can give way, while you fasten the back away goes the one secured front, and while you hunt about for another stud the collar turns around and upside down on that stud at the back, so that when you try to attach it to the new stud in front it appears to have no buttonholes, and not to be a collar anyhow, but some kind of ornate curse. Still girls try to do it. Collars are higher than ever, too, so that the average girl gets a crease cut in her chin just from trying to eat, to say nothing of attempting to talk. But when all is said, nothing is more becoming to a pretty face or genteel to a plain one than a stiff, ship-shape collar, with a large button. No one need know how much you suffered in getting securely into both.

## NATIONAL SOLONS.

### REVIEW OF THEIR WORK AT WASHINGTON.

**Detailed Proceedings of Senate and House—Bills Passed or Introduced in Either Branch—Questions of Moment to the Country at Large.**

The Legislative Gossip.

The work of the House Tuesday was confined to preparations tooust Mr. Downing, the only Democrat in the Illinois delegation. Mr. Moody, Republican, of Massachusetts, presented the minority committee report, stating that Downing was fairly elected. The unlimited contest in the Senate over a deep water harbor on the southern coast of California was brought to a close by a compromise between the points of Santa Monica, the terminus of the Southern Pacific, and San Pedro, the locality favored by the California Senators. Senator Fry, chairman of the Commerce Committee, finally harmonized the differences by referring the determination: as between Santa Monica and San Pedro, to a commission to consist of three civil engineers, a naval officer, and an officer of the coast survey. The compromise was accepted by the California Senators, and was unanimously passed. An amendment urged by Mr. Gorman, limiting the expenditure under the contract authorizations to \$10,000,000 annually, led to a lengthy debate. A motion by Mr. Vest to table the amendment failed—yeas, 24; nays, 31.

Because of opposition by Mr. Moody of Massachusetts and Mr. Duluth of Pennsylvania, both Republicans, the House Wednesday reconsidered its action in unseating Mr. Downing, Democrat, of Illinois, and decided that before Mr. Rinder's claims could be considered there must be a report of the vote. The river and harbor appropriation bill was passed by the Senate after an unusually stormy experience, lasting many days. As finally passed the bill makes direct appropriations of \$12,500,000 and authorizes continuing contracts of \$64,000,000, an aggregate of about \$76,000,000. The bill was passed with amendments authorizing the construction of a bridge over the Mississippi river to the city of St. Louis from some suitable point between the north line of St. Clair County, Illinois, and the southwest line of said county. Bills were also passed to amend an act relating to the construction of a railroad bridge across the Illinois river near Gratiot, Ill.

The Senate was occupied Thursday with discussion of the Dymont contest case and immigration matters. The House devoted the whole day to private pension bills. They were disposed of at the rate of about one every five minutes. Fifty-eight in all being favorably acted upon before adjournment. Among them were bills granting pensions to the widow of Gen. O. M. Poe, \$50; the widow of Gen. Jameson, \$50; the widow of Gen. John Newton, \$75; the widow of United States Senator George P. Shreve, of Alabama, \$25, and ex-Congressman Snells of South Carolina, \$30.

By a vote of 31 to 30 the Senate Friday determined that Henry A. Dymont was not entitled to a seat in the Senate from the State of Delaware. This closed a long and animated controversy which had become one of the most notable contests of its kind in the history of the Senate. The unseating of Mr. Dymont makes no difference in the complexion of the Senate. The contest over Mr. Dymont's seat grew out of the question whether Lieut. Gov. Watson had a right to vote as a Senator when he was acting as Lieutenant Governor. There was a vote in Delaware and Watson broke it by voting "aye." The Senate having decided that the vote was valid, it will be ruled that no election was held. There is consequently a senatorial vacancy in Delaware. The balance of the day was passed in tariff discussion. The House occupied itself in passing the private pension bills which were taken up on during the two special days given to their consideration. Thirty-four were held up because they were not engrossed, but 100 were passed, leaving about sixty yet undisposed of. Mr. Howard (Pop.) of Alabama caused a mild sensation by arising to a question of personal privilege to demand some publisher's name who made about a month ago that he had been drunk on the floor of the House. He denied the story as a base falsehood from beginning to end. He explained that at the time of the alleged occurrence he was desperately ill and had been ill ever since, and only Wednesday had been able to return to the House to denounce his detractors. The House-O'Virginia election case from the Sixth Virginia district was unanimously decided in favor of Mr. Orey (Dem.), the sitting member. The House adjourned until Monday.

### Unknown Head of Theosophists.

The Theosophists of New York authorize the statement that an examination of the private papers of their late President, William Q. Judge, has resulted in a very important discovery. Although most Theosophists believe in Mahatmas, it has always been supposed that only two persons in the Western world have reached this high estate, namely: Mme. Blavatsky and William Q. Judge. When the former died her mantle naturally fell on her pupil, Mr. Judge, but when he died, some ten days ago, members of the society felt they were without a head, at least an exalted head. The important discovery referred to is that there is another Mahatma, though who or where he is still secret. His name and identity were discovered in Mr. Judge's papers, as also the fact that he was a past master in theosophic lore, but those to whom the secret was committed were charged not to reveal it till a certain period had elapsed. Whether the new Mahatma lives in Thibet or America is to be kept a profound secret for the present.

### When the Moose Sheds His Horns.

Very few people have ever seen a bull moose shed his horns. This transformation usually takes place between Jan. 1 and Jan. 8, during which time the animal is very ugly. The bull moose in the Ellerton moose park in Roseau commenced shedding his horns on the date mentioned, and during the process performed some queer antics. He would run and jump at everything in his way, butt trees and fences, and his mates were driven by the big fellow lither and thither. A kicking bronco was turned into the park, and for a few minutes the fight was terrific, the bronco coming out winner with his heels. Finally the moose backed away and made a run for the house. This was too much for the bronco, who fled for dear life, with the moose in full pursuit. The race was made around the coral ten times before the moose could be stopped and the horse taken away from the enraged animal, which was accomplished with no little trouble and danger.—Minneapolis Journal.

## REMARKABLE TWINS.

Luman and Lucius Jensen Have Worked and Prospered Together.

"Two souls with but a single thought," aptly describes the relations that exist between Luman and Lucius Jensen, who live in the little village seven miles below Grand Rapids, which they jointly own and which bears their name. They are twin brothers and afford an example of brothers dwelling together in harmony which it would be difficult to parallel.

For nearly sixty years they have been associated in business, and during all that time there has never been other than the most perfect understanding and amity between them.

They are remembered among the wealthy men of western Michigan, and everything they own is owned jointly.

LUMAN JENSEN.

They own the town of Jensen, with its sawmill, big restaurant, general store and hotel, a planing mill and a quarry at Grandville, a summer resort near Holland, another near Grand Rapids, numerous farms and a miscellaneous assortment of bonds, mortgages and other securities, and yet neither considers himself the individual owner of anything. Not only do they own everything in common, but their gifts to church, charity, politics and to friends are from both and not from either in particular. The brothers are both bachelors, both are Jacksonian Democrats, neither belongs to any church, though both go to the Universalist Church, when at all, and when they are away will be on the left side in a \$25,000 mausoleum which they have built in the family cemetery on the old homestead.

These remarkable twins were born in New York State in 1823. Their father was well-to-do, but lost his property through judiciously indolence, for when he was in common with his father the father came to Michigan, then widely advertised through the East as a land of hope and promise, where fortunes grew on trees and money was dug out of the ground. He brought with him a small amount of property, and with his oldest son, Hiram, a young man of 23, three daughters and the twins. He located on an unimproved farm near Jensen, and with his son Hiram contracted to share with their capital supply a sawmill with logs and operate it, while the LUCIUS JENSEN, twins did the best they could running the farm. The Jensens cut the lumber that made the first cargo into Chicago on the schooner White Eagle.

The following year their father was killed by a falling tree and then the support of the mother and sisters devolved upon the three boys, and the twins did not try to get out from under their share of the burden. Hiram bought a 1,000-acre tract of timber land with two small mills on it, and with the proceeds of their capital, about 35 years old, cut a million feet of lumber the first year and raffed it to Grand Haven to be sold. The second year Hiram returned to the old mill to work on contract and the twins operated the two small mills, which the brothers owned. The three brothers continued in partnership, spreading out their capital increased, until 1858, when Hiram withdrew, and four years later died.

Luman and







**2 New Steel Passenger Steamers**

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service insuring the highest degree of

**COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY.**

FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN

**Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac**  
PETOSKEY, "THE S.O.P.", MARQUETTE, AND DULUTH.

**LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Hotel Bertha.**  
From Cleveland, \$18; from Toledo, \$19; from Detroit, \$13.50.

**EVERY EVENING**

**Between Detroit and Cleveland**

Connecting at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East and Southwest and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest.

Sunday Trips June, July, August and September Only.

**EVERY DAY BETWEEN**

**Cleveland, Put-in-Bay & Toledo**

Send for Illustrated Pamphlet. Address

**A. A. SCHWANTZ, G. W. & CO., DETROIT, MICH.**  
**The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.**

can be secured at our NEW place of work, promptly and liberally, by those of both sexes, young or old and in both social conditions, who desire to live a comfortable life, and who are willing to do the work. Easy to learn, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No expense to explain here. Full particulars FREE on request.

**MONEY**

We furnish everything. We pay your family expenses, & all your other bills. This is an entirely new and original business, unknown to every worker. Beginners are coming from \$10 to \$40 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No expense to explain here. Full particulars FREE on request.

**WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.**

Will be wreathed with a most engaging smile, after you invest in a

**White Sewing Machine**

EQUIPPED WITH ITS NEW

**PINCH TENSION,  
TENSION INDICATOR**

**AUTOMATIC TENSION RELEASER.**

The most complete and useful device ever added to any sewing machine.

**THE WHITE IS**

Durably and Handsomely Built,  
Of Fine Finish and Perfect Adjustment.

**Sews ALL Sewable Articles,**

And will serve and please you up to the faint limit of your expectations.

**ACTIVE DEALERS** wanted in unoccupied territory. Liberal terms. Address,

**WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.**



## The Avalanche.

J. CHANSON, LOCAL EDITOR.

THURSDAY, MAY 21, 1896.

### LOCAL ITEMS.

L. Jon-on, was in town, Monday, on a business trip.

The best 50 cent Corset in the city, at Claggett's.

H. F. Sherman, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday.

Great Bargains in Ladies Hosiery, at Claggett's.

Henry Feldhauser, of Blaine was in town, Monday.

A Beautiful Clock free, at S. H. & Co's.

For Harness or quick repairs, go to M. F. Merrill's Harness shop.

E. Flagg, of Frederic, was in town Monday.

Buy your Evaporated and Canned Fruits, at Bates & Co's.

Archie House, of Maple Forest, was in town Monday.

Claggett's 35 cent Tea is a winner. Have you tried it?

Geo. Hartman, of Ball township, was in town, Tuesday.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty see Albert Kraus.

Geo. F. Owens, of Maple Forest, was in town, Tuesday.

One hundred doz. Canned Corn, at Claggett's. Only 5 cents a can.

C. B. Johnson, of Maple Forest, was in town, last Saturday.

Special Sale of Shirt Waists, at S. H. & Co's.

C. S. Briggs, of Pere Cheney, was in town last Saturday.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

H. G. Benedict, of Beaver Creek, was in town last Saturday.

Eugene McKay was in Roscommon one day last week.

Big scheme in Prize Baking Powder, at Claggett's.

Wm. Butler assisted the Crusaders in Roscommon, last Sunday night.

A snap shot in Dried Peaches, at Claggett's. Six pounds for 25 Cents.

N. P. Salling, was in Lewiston, one day last week.

Bates & Co. are offering the choicest Teas and the best Coffees, in town.

Mrs. Winslow Smith, of Lewiston, was visiting in Grayling last week.

The mercury touched the frost line yesterday morning, with slight damage.

Claggett's 50 cent Tea was imported by himself and is excelled by none. Try it!

Regular meeting of Marvin Relief Corps, next Saturday afternoon, (the 23d,) at the usual hour.

Decorate your tables with Claggett's Silverware. It costs you nothing.

W. McCullough has moved into the residence next door to L. T. Wright, on Peninsula Avenue.

A full stock of Detroit White Lead Work Paints, Oils and Varnishes at Albert Kraus's.

Miss Maggie Hanson made her sister, Mrs. Bauman, of Lewiston, a visit last week.

Buy your Barbed Wire of S. H. & Co. now, it never was so cheap before.

E. N. Salling and Nels Michelson, were in Lewiston, looking after their interests, one day last week.

Claggett's Sock Factory is running night and day, making men's socks that he sells for 5 cents.

Rev. J. M. Warren, of Lewiston, will deliver the address on Memorial Day, in Grayling.

The best place in Grayling to buy Hay, Grain and Feed, is at Bates & Co's. Prices guaranteed.

Geo. L. Alexander was in attendance at the Circuit Court in Roscommon, last week.

Ladies, go to Claggett's, for your Summer Vests. The best line in the city, from 10 to 50 cents.

J. K. Wright attended the session of the Circuit Court, in Roscommon, last week.

Claggett can save you money on Shoes. The latest styles arriving daily. Call and see them.

Frank and Chester Lefline, of South Branch, went to Munising, Alger county, last week, to locate there.

Get prices on Nails, Barbed Wire, and Builders Hardware of Albert Kraus, before purchasing elsewhere.

S. E. Odell has returned from his photographing trip, and gone to farming.

A. Jackson, of Beaver Creek, has moved back to Lenawee county, and proposes to go to Missouri, before locating for good.

A. H. Mar-h has bought a house in Owosso, and moved to that city. His friends wish him success.

If you enjoy a good cup of coffee, drink Claggett's Mandaling Java and Arabian Mocha, mixed.

Don't buy a last season's style Cape. See the new styles, at Rosenthals.

F. F. Hoell, of Blaine, was in town Monday and Tuesday, serving his country on the Jury.

Albert Kraus has a fine line of fishing tackle, and it is astonishing how low his prices are.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

Geo. A. Marsh fell from a lumber pile, while carrying lumber one day last week and was badly bruised.

Buy your boy a pair of those Leather Stockings, at Claggett's. Something new.

Lee J. Pratt, a brakeman, residing in Pinconning, was killed by rolling logs, near West Branch, last week.

Pillsbury's Best is the best flour on earth. It leads the world. Claggett sells it.

Miss Alice Culver went to Bay City, Tuesday, to attend the meeting of the District Home Missionary Society, and read a paper on "Immigrant work."

Take a peep at our show window. No old stock to select from. Joe Rosenthal.

Gents, don't go without a hat, when you can buy one for 50 cents, at Claggett's.

The members of Grayling Chapter, O. E. S., No. 85, will convene on Monday evening, the 25th, at the usual hour.

The largest line of Ladies' Shirt Waists, Buckles and Belts, ever shown in the city, at Claggett's.

Dr. J. A. Ellis, the dentist, sends word that he will return to his office here, next week.

Come and see the elegant line of Ladies' Tailor made Suits. Joe Rosenthal.

All standing advertisement for the AVAVALANCHE must be in the office as early as Tuesday of the week of issue.

Chris Hemmingson's four year old boy fell from a pile of wood, last week and was severely injured in his side.

Papers were issued to eight men during the term of court, making them full fledged citizens of the United States.

Great bargains in Canned Goods at Claggett's. 500 dozen cans of canned Corn and Peas, going at 5 cents.

Fred Narris and his bride were surprised on the evening of their arrival here by about thirty of their friends, who called to welcome them.

Regular encampment of Marvin Post, No. 240, Grand Army of the Republic, next Saturday evening, the 23d, at the usual hour.

Gold Medal Flour is the best spring wheat flour made, and leads all other flour. For sale by S. H. & Co.

Regular communication of Grayling Lodge, No. 358, F. & A. M., this Thursday evening, the 21st, at the usual hour.

Farmers Attention! Go to Bates & Co. for Seed Grain of all descriptions. Re-fanned Oats, just received.

BORN—At St. Ignace, Tuesday, May 12th, to Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Proulx, a daughter.

Land Plaster, Phosphate and Potatoes Grower is to be considered now. Call at S. H. & Co. for prices.

A six year old son of W. Cutler, had a close call, Sunday, from a falling tree which smashed the front of the carriage in which he was sitting.

A new and beautiful line of Sun Umbrellas, for Gents and Ladies, just received at Claggett's; prices from 75 cents to \$3.50.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Mrs. McKays' Friday afternoon, May 22nd. Mrs. McKay will serve a ten cent lunch from five to seven o'clock.

Deputy Sheriff Johnson took Edward Estes to Ionia, yesterday, in accordance with the Judge Sharpes' decision, who thought a residence in that section would improve his morals.

S. H. & Co. have received their Spring Seeds, including Clover, Timothy and Millet. Call and get their prices.

There will be an Ice Cream Social at Al. Croteau's in the Goupil House, Saturday, May 23d, for the benefit of the Catholic church. All are invited. Ice Cream 5 and 10 cents.

MARRIED—At Groveland, Mich. May 11th, 1896, Miss Josie Downey, of Groveland, and Fred Narris, of Grayling. The happy pair will be "At Home" in Grayling hereafter, on Ogema Street.

Comrade B. S. Gifford, of Roscommon, came up on Tuesday, to see a fine new Hamiltonian colt that he is pasturing near here.

Use Boydell's Prepared Paints, they are the best in quality and cheapest in price. Every gallon warranted. For sale at Fournier's Drug Store.

Salling, Hanson & Co., of Grayling, have purchased the large tract of pine, south of Twin Lakes, from Pack, Woods & Co. It is estimated to cut 15,000,000 feet.—Lewiston Journal.

Miss Louisa Rose celebrated her twentieth birthday, yesterday, and in the evening her friends surprised her by calling, and spending the evening in a very pleasant manner.

A Beautiful Clock, a good time keeper, given away at S. H. & Co's store. Secure one, it costs you nothing.

Mr. Chas. Butler left on yesterday morning, for Harper Hospital, Detroit, for treatment for an injury he received over a year ago. Mrs. Butler accompanied him.

Memorial services at M. E. church, Sunday Evening, next, at 7:30. Rev. Cope will deliver the sermon. All old soldiers and their families; members of the W. R. C., and others are cordially invited to attend.

A car load of Gold Medal Patent Flour just received at S. H. & Co's warehouse. You should try a sack, it is the very best.

A Bay City telegram says the Mich. Central Rail Road has started its rail sawing machine in West Bay City. All the rails on the Mackinaw division are to be taken up, and cut off and re-laid.

Hon. D. Ward, of Detroit, accompanied by his grandson Fred Ward, of Pontiac, was transacting business in town Monday, in connection with his vast landed estates in this vicinity.—Osgood Co. Herald.

The members of Marvin Post will meet in the Post room, next Sunday evening, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of attending services at the M. E. Church. All old veterans are invited to participate with them.

Mrs. L. Kregelo, of Los Angeles, California, and Mrs. A. B. Keesling, of Logansport, Indiana, left for their homes on the noon train, Monday, having had a very pleasant visit, although the breeze on Sunday was in clinch to be violent.

DIED—At Mio, May 9th, 1896, of Peritonitis, Henry Deardamond, aged 58 years. He was one of the oldest residents of the village, being Register of Deeds when the county seat was located here, and the place where the village now stands, was a wilderness.—Mio Mail.

The Reception given by Mrs. J. C. Hanson, last Thursday afternoon, in honor of her sisters, Mrs. B. E. Keesling, of Logansport, Ind., and Mrs. L. J. Kregelo, of Los Angeles, California, was a very pleasant gathering of the society people of Grayling.

Mrs. Hanson was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Lucien Fournier and Mrs. Dr. W. M. Woodworth, and Mrs. F. C. Davis and Miss Vena Jones had charge of the dining room where ice cream, cake and sherbet were served.

On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Lucien Fournier and Mrs. W. W. Woodworth gave an "Afternoon" at the pleasant home of Mrs. Fournier, in honor of Mrs. Hanson's guests. They were assisted by Mrs. B. Hanson, Miss Bessie Michelson and Miss Margie McDougall. Among the ladies invited and who generally attended both "reception" and "afternoon," were Mesdames R. Hanson, O. Jerome L. Fournier, G. L. Alexander, J. K. Hanson, A. W. Canfield, O. Parsons, C. Trombley, W. M. Woodworth, L. T. Wright, J. Staley, S. Hempstead, L. S. Benson, F. Wolfe, R. L. Cope, J. M. Jones, N. P. Salling, C. Smith, M. Cole, L. H. Chamberlain, J. Patterson, C. Eickhoff, S. G. Taylor, J. E. McKnight, J. Langevin, M. A. Bates, Ida Evans, F. C. Davis, W. W. Wight, W. O. Braden, C. O. McCullough, G. Comer, M. Taylor, C. E. Butler, A. Taylor, W. S. Chalker, D. M. Kneeland, A. J. Rose, S. C. Knight, H. Trumbley and Misses Josie Jones, L. Bradshaw, Vena Jones, Frances Staley, Alice Culver, Bessie Michelson, Lou Mason and Margie McDougall.

Epworth League Convention.

The Epworth League Convention, Bay City District, was held in West Branch last week, and is reported to have been the largest, and most entertaining and instructive than any that have been held heretofore. The next convention will be held in Cheboygan. The following is a list of the officers elected to serve the ensuing year:

President, S. S. Claggett, Grayling Vice Pres., H. G. Dozer, Cheboygan 2nd V Pres, Sarah Richards, E. Tawas 3rd V Pres., Tillie Hoey, Alpena 4th V Pres., J. A. Hanford, Oscoda Secretary, Frances Staley, Grayling Treasurer, A. A. Salsbury, Bay City Junior League Superintendent, Mrs. W. N. Perkins, West Bay City. Musical Director, C. L. Austin, West Branch.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins-

Wm. McCullough was in Roscommon, one day last week.

The aged mother of Adelbert and Marco Taylor, died last evening from the effect of a fall on the ice last winter. Her suffering has been extreme, but borne with wonderful patience, and the "Dark Angel" must have been welcome.

The following Graylingites took in the Epworth League Convention, at West Branch, last week, Rev. and Mrs. B. L. Cope, and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. H. Trumbley, Mr. S. S. Claggett, Mrs. O. T. Jerome, and Messrs. Marius Hanson, Thorwald Hanson, J. W. Hartwick, Holger Hanson, A. Michelson, and Freddie Alexander, and Misses Frances Staley, Mianle Starr, Lizzie Bradshaw, Lou Mason, Emma Hanson, Maggie Hanson, Addie Marvin, Una Howell, Mary Staley, Maude Staley, Edith McKenzie and Maude Tuttle.

Last Sunday was a day of vast excitement in Grayling. The wind blew almost a hurricane, and soon after noon lifted some smoldering fire from the waste burner for the band mill into the slab yard which immediately became a flame, endangering the entire plant of mills and lumber yard.

An alarm was turned in, and by prompt work the fire was controlled before reaching the mill. A few hours later the department was called out again to fight for the entire village, which would have been swept out of existence had the fire caught in the houses toward which it was rushing from the northwest, through the stumps and logs on Hadley's new addition. The taxes for fire protection were paid, Sunday, for fifty years.

Last Friday night a host of the school boys gave a street parade with torchlights, banners and music, drums and trumpets and bells, to signify their interest in the retention of Prof. Benkelman as principal for the ensuing year, which report said, was uncertain. For over two hours they marched about the village, stopping at the corners to enunciate their views as to the duties of the School Board, and to renew their cheers for the Professor, who must have been satisfied, that the pupils at least gave him a most loyal following. As a "kid" demonstration, it was a howling success, but we apprehend the more dignified method of procedure by petition, and the omission of sarcasm and denunciation would have had a better effect, and avoided any bitterness which their action evoked.

Farm For Sale.

I have 40 acres of land near Worth, Arenac county, on which there is a good frame house. Land corners at a cross road, one quarter of a mile from rail road, and I will sell it on favorable conditions. Address Frank Goupil, Lock Box 38, Grand Marais, Alger Co., Mich.

Otis Hanna, of Beaver Creek, gave a surprise party to the family of Jasper Annis, last Thursday evening that was unique. Hanna had completed loading a wagon with pickets, near Annis house, in the midst of a thunderstorm, which had made his team restive, and as he was ready to start they sprang forward, and a stake broke, letting him fall with a lot of pickets directly on to one of the horses, which kicked him several feet into the air, and several times more on his way to the ground, where the rear wheel of the wagon ran over his right side and shoulder, leaving several bruises, but no broken bones. The team started straight for the house, where Mrs. Annis had supper on the table, just ready for the family. The neck yoke broke, allowing the horses to separate, but the wagon kept right ahead, the tongue going into the house and catching the table so it was thrown across the room, and every dish but one was broken. They are not in favor of surprise parties.

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Otis Hanna, of Beaver Creek, gave a surprise party to the family of Jasper Annis, last Thursday evening that was unique. Hanna had completed loading a wagon with pickets, near Annis house, in the midst of a thunderstorm, which had made his team restive, and as he was ready to start they sprang forward, and a stake broke, letting him fall with a lot of pickets directly on to one of the horses, which kicked him several feet into the air, and several times more on his way to the ground, where the rear wheel of the wagon ran over his right side and shoulder, leaving several bruises, but no broken bones. The team started straight for the house, where Mrs. Annis had supper on the table, just ready for the family. The neck yoke broke, allowing the horses to separate, but the wagon kept right ahead, the tongue going into the house and catching the table so it was thrown across the room, and every dish but one was broken. They are not in favor of surprise parties.

W. B. FLYNN, Dentist, WEST BRANCH, MICH.

WILL make regular trips to Grayling the 10th of each month, remaining for three days. Office with Dr. Ins-

Wm. McCullough was in Roscommon, one day last week.

The aged mother of Adelbert and Marco Taylor, died last evening from the effect of a fall on the ice last winter. Her suffering has been extreme, but borne with wonderful patience, and the "Dark Angel" must have been welcome.

The following Graylingites took in the Epworth League Convention, at West Branch, last week, Rev. and Mrs. B. L. Cope, and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. H. Trumbley, Mr. S. S. Claggett, Mrs. O. T. Jerome, and Messrs. Marius Hanson, Thorwald Hanson, J. W. Hartwick, Holger Hanson, A. Michelson, and Freddie Alexander, and Misses Frances Staley, Mianle Starr, Lizzie Bradshaw, Lou Mason, Emma Hanson, Maggie Hanson, Addie Marvin, Una Howell, Mary Staley, Maude Staley, Edith McKenzie and Maude Tuttle.

Last Sunday was a day of vast excitement in Grayling. The wind blew almost a hurricane, and soon after noon lifted some smoldering fire from the waste burner for the band mill into the slab yard which immediately became a flame, endangering the entire plant of mills and lumber yard.

An alarm was turned in, and by prompt work the fire was controlled before reaching the mill. A few hours later the department was called out again to fight for the entire village, which would have been swept out of existence had the fire caught in the houses toward which it was rushing from the northwest, through the stumps and logs on Hadley's new addition. The taxes for fire protection were paid, Sunday, for fifty years.

Last Friday night a host of the school boys gave a street parade with torchlights, banners and music, drums and trumpets and bells, to signify their interest in the retention of Prof. Benkelman as principal for the ensuing year, which report said, was uncertain. For over two hours they marched about the village, stopping at the corners to enunciate their views as to the duties of the School Board, and to renew their cheers for the Professor, who must have been satisfied, that the pupils at least gave him a most loyal following. As a "kid" demonstration, it was a howling success, but we apprehend the more dignified method of procedure by petition, and the omission of sarcasm and denunciation would have had a better effect, and avoided any bitterness which their action evoked.

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JOE ROSENTHAL. THE ONLY ONE PRICE Dry Goods, Clothing Hat, Cap & Carpet HOUSE.

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I am selling at lowest possible prices: PENINSULAR STOVES & RANGES, Detroit White Lead Works' Paints and Varnishes. Strictly pure White Lead; Boiled and raw Linseed Oil; Turpentine, Japan, Shellac, Glass, Putty, Sash and Doors.

I have also a full line of Paint Brushes, Alabastine, Gypstone, NAILS, FLAIN & BARBED WIRE, FLOWS, HARROWS & CULTIVATORS.

The best line of FISHING TACKLE in Grayling.

I solicit a share of your trade, A. KRAUS, Grayling, Mich.

## Fournier's Drug Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR HAMMOCKS, BASE BALL GOODS, Croquet Sets, and the most complete Line of FISHING TACKLE in the city.

## LUCIEN FOURNIER PROPRIETOR.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL F. & P. M. R. R.

(NIAGARA FALLS ROUTE.)

Trains leave Grayling as follows:

GOING NORTH.

4:25 P. M. Mackinaw Express, Daily except Sunday, arrives at Mackinaw, 7:40 P. M.

4:32 A. M. Marquette Express, Daily, arrives at Mackinaw 8:50 A. M.

1:35 P. M. Way Freight, arrives Mackinaw 8:00 P. M.

GOING SOUTH.

1:30 P. M. Detroit Express, arrives at Bay City, 5:15 P. M., Detroit 9:45 P. M.

1:30 A. M. New York Express, Daily, arrives Bay City 5:50 A. M., Detroit 11:15 A. M.

1:35 P. M. Bay City Accommodation, arrives at Bay City 7:00 P. M.

O. W. RUGGLES, GEN. PASS. AGENT.

A. W. CANFIELD, Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

EDGAR BRITTON, Ticket Agent.

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## PATENTS

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VERY indication points to a revolution in motion being brought about by the advent of the bicycle. A cardinal feature in the development of wheeling is the husbanding and effective utilization of every unit of power, and this has brought the value of ball bearings generally to the attention of those who make and use all manner of human appliances for the control of motion.

People are beginning to realize what they have been losing by friction, and the extent to which the use of ball bearings is being applied is wonderful. They will be used in street cars, effecting a saving of thousands of dollars in power, and contributing much to the ease of the car's movement. One provided with ball bearings that was lately built could be pulled with a string when on a level road, so nearly devoid of friction had it been made. Ball bearings will be used extensively in machinery, and in many plants have already been introduced. They are coming to be used in the carriages, and their use in higher class road vehicles will become general when the motor carriage shall have become a familiar object upon our highways.

Steel balls cannot be crushed with less than 7,000 pounds pressure. They are purchased so cheaply that bicycle manufacturers leave their production to special factories. The making of these little essentials to rapid movement is not a complex process, but it is an exact one, for the tiny spheres of hard metal must not yield to wear or pressure. A long rod of special steel is fed into an automatic turning machine, from which the balls drop at the rate of eleven a minute. Then they are hardened and placed in quantities between large plates which by revolution polish them down to absolute uniformity in size and perfect roundness of figure.

The grade of a wheel depends on the quality and workmanship of the bearing parts fully as much as upon the perfection of the balls. All wheels are not alike in this respect, for some of the cheaper ones are only "case hardened," making the machine liable to give way to wear in a comparatively short time. The material of the best bearing parts is crucible test steel, known also as "tool steel," and the foreman of a factory visited declared that the metal was of such a quality that it

this for its use, one is that by the greater diameter the hub is strengthened and not so liable to bend under trying circumstances, while another is that the balls may be in better alignment, which contributes much to the easy-running powers of a machine. The whole hub, including the rim, is turned down from a cylinder of drop forgings, the work being done in part by hand, and in part automatically. One turning machine will cut from ninety-three to ninety-seven a day. All the cutting machinery of a bicycle factory is lubricated by copious streams of lard

oil. The machinists receive about \$2.50 a day.

A very few only of the bicycle factories of the country draw their own tubular part of a machine's structure is produced are not numerous, though capitalists are preparing to add to the number shortly. Some of the best known are in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Ohio. The metal from which tubing is made is not produced in America yet, for a quality of ore of particular fitness, prepared with special skill, is essential. The Swedes come mostly from Germany and Sweden.

The process of drawing is a wonderful one. A hollow cylinder, about three inches thick and about three feet long, is stretched between powerful tongs by sheer mechanical force to a length of over 100 feet by repeated bisections and further stretching. The bill is cold when clasped by the tongs, better results being obtained in this way than by heating. The interior of the bill is made to remain the same as that of the finished tubing, while being drawn, by the insertion of a mandril. Until recently the short cylinder was made by rolling around a mandril, but now the core is punched out by powerful machinery. The mills keep the exact process secret.

or more cabinet works where wood rims may be obtained. A square piece of seasoned wood, of requisite length and thickness, is bent into circular form in hot steam, and the ends dovetailed together. Then the rim is turned out, a special groove being cut on the outside over the joint. In that groove a strip, or rather three strips of wood are laid, and like the dovetail joint, are glued fast. The grain of the inner strip is at right angles to the upper and lower strip. These add strength to the joint. The holes for the spokes are drilled at the bicycle factory. The very essential rubber tires are formed from flat material in a mold. This is true of the thin inner tubes as well as of the tough outer casing. It is declared that the use of single tubes is greater for the present season than for previous ones.

The only bicycle patents now in force are those covering specialties. Approximately 3,000 "makes" of wheels are at present produced in the United States. Some a very few of the great establishments, where nearly 100,000 mounts are placed on the market annually, themselves manufacture nearly every part which goes into the construction of the machine. But the vast majority of factories purchase nearly every part from some special source, machining the drop forgings, and fitting and finishing the partly prepared material. Ten thousand dollars, a machine dealer informed the writer, would equip such a factory, while a bicycle dealer stated that \$3,000 would

and follow her. When practically they should ride abreast, the lady always on the right side. When a narrow road makes this impossible, the lady should go ahead so that her escort may know at once should any danger menace her. At the conclusion of a ride, the gentleman should first dismount, that he may relieve his companion of her wheel as soon as she has jumped from it. But a gentleman should never assist a lady to mount. Such a thing would be very distasteful to the independent spirit of a wheelwoman.

While chaperons are not considered necessary by high-spirited American girls, it is certainly good form for a young lady to be accompanied by an older member of her set.

In cycling, as in everything else, leap year entertainments have crept in. In tandem riding a lady always sits in front, but now faddists would have us reverse this order of things. That usage, of course, will be discontinued after leap year, when normal conditions will once more be in vogue.

**Bicycle Filtration.**  
Scorching—I do not care for your society.  
Nervous glance from corner of left eye—Are my gaiters buttoned?  
Down hill with both feet off the pedals—I am considered a little fast.  
Turning first one way and then the other—What are your intentions?  
A swished wheel and a girl in tears—You have made a mash—Judge.  
Riding straight ahead with confident air—This is my own wheel; I never rent.  
Determined effort to view the back of the neck—Is my hind wheel on straight?  
Long skirt concealing the feet—Yes, thank you; the folks in Chicago are all well.

**Notes of the Wheel.**  
Michael, the European champion, uses a wheel gear to 112 inches.  
It is reported that ten tandems have been sold in 1896 for every one sold in 1895.  
A one-legged bicyclist in eastern Maine is riding fifty miles a day in a tour across the country.  
The value of the wheels stolen in England last year, as reported by the police, amounted to \$90,000.  
A bicycle thief in Australia was sentenced recently to three years at hard labor for stealing a wheel.  
Someone has invented a saddle, and a pneumatic one at that, that is located in the seat of the knickerbockers.  
A bicycle is a good deal like a baby. A man is opposed to it on general principles until he has one of his own.  
A cyclist in Bedfordshire, England, has had his machine shattered under him by lightning, while he escaped unhurt.  
It is now a misdemeanor to throw upon a sidewalk in New York State glass, sticks or any sharp substance likely to injure bicycle tires.  
In the Circuit Court at Grand Rapids, Mich., Judge Adair has decided that a bicycle is personal property and not subject to execution.  
Canvas cloth, fine woven wire and tanned rawhide, put together and vulcanized, constitute material for a new tire which has just been patented.  
An Englishman named Jefferson has started on a 6,000-mile bicycle ride to Irkutsk, Siberia. His machine and baggage weigh sixty pounds.  
The San Francisco aldermen have enacted an ordinance which prohibits children under 6 years of age riding or being taken out on a bicycle by their parents.  
The wife of Senator-elect Foraker of Ohio and her three daughters are enthusiastic bicyclists. They will take their wheels with them to Washington when the Senator's official term begins.

**The Gallant Paul Jones.**  
Rear Admiral Meade made a speech about Paul Jones at a dinner given in his honor at Philadelphia on Monday evening. Admiral Meade said that Paul Jones represented the ideal naval commander more nearly than any other man in history. He summed up his services for the Americans as follows: "Paul Jones fought twenty-three battles at sea and was never once vanquished. In his various raids on the English coast he spent the most intense alarm in Great Britain. By his reprisals on the English coast he compelled the British troops in America to turn their attention to their atrocious system of pillage and burning, and compelled the king's government to exchange as prisoners of war the Americans they had captured and cruelly immured in loathsome and filthy prisons, treating them as traitors, pirates and felons."

**Legality and Old Age.**  
In France a census of centenarians has just been taken, and the tabulation shows two hundred and thirteen persons in that country who are over a hundred years of age. Of this number only sixty-six are men, or less than one-third. An amusing comment on this has been going the rounds in Paris to the effect that the reason for this surprising comparative longevity of women is their propensity to talk and gossip at every conceivable opportunity. Constant chattering, it is said, leads to the active circulation of the blood, and thus renews the tissues of the body daily and renders the frame particularly strong.

In all seriousness, however, have several French physicians taken up

riages. The most important, of course, is the effective impulse given to the good road movement.

**Wheeling Etiquette.**  
Wheeling etiquette is not yet in a very advanced stage, although a few rules have been laid down.

A gentleman should never mount until the lady with whom he is riding is settled in her saddle. Then he may mount.

**The Latest Novelty in Wheels.**

and follow her. When practically they should ride abreast, the lady always on the right side. When a narrow road makes this impossible, the lady should go ahead so that her escort may know at once should any danger menace her. At the conclusion of a ride, the gentleman should first dismount, that he may relieve his companion of her wheel as soon as she has jumped from it. But a gentleman should never assist a lady to mount. Such a thing would be very distasteful to the independent spirit of a wheelwoman.

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In all seriousness, however, have several French physicians taken up

this matter, and they have come to the conclusion that the reason so many more women have attained a greater length of life than men is because they have passed through less turmoil and trouble, and have had a more calm and less impassioned existence. One case in point is that of an old lady who died recently in the Haute Garonne, having lived 150 years. She is supposed to have been the oldest woman of modern times, and all her life was spent peacefully in a hamlet in this district. The closing decade of her life she was fed on goat's milk and cheese. In the last few years of her existence, her body became attenuated to an extraordinary degree and her skin came to resemble parchment.

The French centenarians are, as a rule, of the lowest class of society and extremely poor.

**He Wrote It.**  
The successful editor must have a fertile pen and be able to write off-hand upon many subjects. In "Secrets of the Sanctum," Mr. Hill gives a striking illustration of the genius required of the editor. Mr. Hill was, at the time of the incident referred to, editor of a California paper, which he called the "Enunciator," and there was a sharp competition between his and a rival sheet. It was the custom of each editor to publish weekly a serial story, and it chanced that on one occasion each began at the same time to publish a serial taken from the London Journal.

Neither paper could publish the story faster than it appeared in the Journal.

**A WARNING.**  
The wife of the editor of the rival sheet failed to get his copy of the Journal, and in vain he tried to obtain one.

What could be done? It would never answer to let his rival get such a start as to print a chapter in advance. It would help his opponent and be a great set-back for his paper.

In his dilemma he determined to write a chapter himself, but not knowing how the author was treating his characters, the interpolation had to be skillfully done. He made the hero have a most thrilling adventure in a lonely wood, but of such a nature that it could not be affected by anything which might follow.

The result proved favorable to the Enunciator, and increased its circulation, and there were not a few unfavorable comments made on the carelessness of the other paper in omitting the most interesting chapter in the story.

Years after, the editor of the rival sheet remarked to Mr. Hill, "I don't see how I missed that adventure in the wood. I always looked after the clipping of the story myself. I don't see how I missed it."

"I told him," says Mr. Hill, "and we had a laugh over my interpolation."

**Raffle for a Preacher.**  
A Georgia paper tells of a raffle for a minister that was recently held in Parrott, Ga., the loser being compelled to take him. The Methodist congregation was having a revival which had dragged its length along until the congregation had become worn out with church-going and providing for the preacher, who came from all around to assist in the cause. The last preached that came was the straw that broke the back of the dromedary. No one wanted him, and a meeting of the stewards was held to consider how he was to be provided for. One of them proposed to draw straws for him, which was not agreed to, but finally the question was settled by a proposition to raffle the minister off, and this actually happened, the steward who made the lowest throw taking the unwelcome preacher and providing for his physical wants during the closing hours of the long religious services.

**Macaulay's Big Check.**  
It is said that the sale of Macaulay's history of England in the first year of its publication has not since been surpassed by that of any historical work, and the check for \$20,000 paid to Macaulay by his publishers was the largest single check paid to an author for literary work until the payment made for "Gen. Grant's Memoirs."

**Underminer in Hard Lines.**  
The books of a Kansas undertaker don't balance, and he cannot account for fourteen bodies he has accepted for burial. The lawyers do not know whether to charge him with embezzlement or not.—Cincinnati Tribune.

**4-year-old child aptly described**  
Immagination as looking at things you cannot see.

There is too much say it, and too little prove it, in this world.

**MRS. MAYBRICK.**  
A Brief Review of a Remarkable Murder Case.

No criminal case in recent history has created more extended interest than that of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, an American woman convicted in England on the charge of murdering her husband, Thomas Maybrick, an Englishman, residing in Liverpool. Mrs. Maybrick is now serving a life sentence for the alleged crime. Ever since her conviction, in 1889, a large number of persons, in England and in this country, firmly believing her innocent, have labored most energetically to secure her release. Repeated failures have served only to impel these devoted friends to more determined efforts, and it is now reported that success is to be their reward.

It is a most remarkable case, and the new phase it has taken will make a brilliant chapter of it of timely interest. At the age of 17 Miss Chandler, daughter of W. G. Chandler, a banker of Mobile, Ala., was married to James Maybrick, a Liverpool broker, 44 years of age. The couple apparently lived happily together for a number of years. Two children, a boy and girl, were born to them. April 27, 1889, Maybrick was taken ill and his wife nursed him tenderly until he died. Then she swooned and was unconscious for forty-eight hours. The doctors said death was caused by gastroenteritis, but two brothers of Maybrick and some of his women acquaintances averred that Mrs. Maybrick had poisoned her husband. She was placed under arrest before she recovered from the shock of her husband's death, and was speedily tried. The trial developed the fact that Maybrick was a habitual user of poisons, particularly arsenic; but the post-mortem did not disclose any of the drug in his stomach. About one-tenth of a grain was found in the liver and other parts of the body by a government analyst. Testimony was also introduced to show that husband and

wife had quarreled a short time before his death; that there had been talk of a scandal between them and that he had made a will making his brothers universal legatees of his property for the benefit of his children. The trial took place before Justice Sir Fitz-James Stephens, an irascible jurist, who was said to have been insane and who afterward left the bench on account of his mental failings and died. Mrs. Maybrick's counsel was Sir Charles Russell, now lord chief justice of England. Judge Stephens, in his charge to the jury, was so evidently prejudiced against the prisoner that his remarks caused general comment. They apparently influenced the jury and they returned a verdict of guilty in thirty-eight minutes, and the punishment was fixed at death. Owing to the circumstances of the case there arose a storm of protests in England and this country, and efforts to secure a rehearing of the case were begun. Unable to stand the pressure Home Secretary Matthews commuted the sentence of death to imprisonment for life. When the Liberal government came into power, Home Secretary Asquith was asked by Gail Hamilton to re-open the case. She presented petitions signed by members of President Harrison's cabinet and other persons of influence. He refused to take any action and even the efforts of the officials of the United States proved unavailing. With unflinching persistence the friends of Mrs. Maybrick kept up their efforts, and it, as has been reported, they are to be awarded a victory, there will be few among those who have followed the case who will not rejoice at their success.

**Quickly Americanized.**  
A county superintendent of schools in Northwestern Minnesota, where a fourth of a township is a school district, relates a peculiar incident. On a tour of inspection he found one school district that had only one family living in it, and the head of that family was a homesteader who was not required to pay taxes. He was of course the school director of that district.

The other lands in the district were owned by speculators who lived in St. Paul and elsewhere, and paid the taxes. The wife of the homesteader was drawing from the county \$40 per month as schoolteacher, and her only pupils were her own two children. Being asked who appointed her, she replied, "The school director," and being asked who he was, she replied, "My husband."

The husband and wife, school director and schoolteacher, were Norwegians, and yet there are persons who think that foreigners do not "catch on to our systems" as rapidly as they should.

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Immagination as looking at things you cannot see.

There is too much say it, and too little prove it, in this world.



Heat expands and cold contracts; but there are exceptions. Coal and gas bills are larger in winter than in summer.—Norristown Herald.

Dukane—I never believe the things I hear in a barber shop. Gaswell—Why not? Dukane—It is all hair-say.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Exercise, where does the intellectual exercise come in to playing whist? "Oh, in getting other people to pay attention to the game."—Chicago Record.

Mother—No, Bobby, money doesn't make folks happy—but I'll tell you what does. Bobby—I know, ma; it's the stuff what you get with it.—Judge.

"Don't you think that 'Charly' is a queer title for your new book?" "Not at all. Charly begins at home, you know."—Philadelphia North American.

Mrs. Wickwice—Why don't you ever wash your face? Dismal Dawson—Don't want the sun to get a chance to spite the complexion.—Indianapolis Journal.

"After all, man is a generous being." "Yes, he is; I never saw a husband yet who wouldn't let some other man teach his wife to ride a wheel."—Chicago Record.

To Fit the Appetite.—"What do you charge for board?" "Do you ride a bicycle?" "Yes; what difference does that make?" "It'll be \$1 more a week!"—Chicago Record.

Reporter—Here's a bit of news that is a scoop. City Editor—What is it? Reporter—The shovel manufacturers have formed a trust.—Philadelphia North American.

Hipsen—Layson is the laziest man I know. Juggles—Is that so? Hipsen—Yes. Why, that man won't even carry life insurance.—Philadelphia North American.

"Doctor," said the anxious mother, "William can hardly speak above a whisper." "Indeed? Has he taken cold, or did he go to the ball game?"—Washington Star.

Generally That's the Hardest of Work.—"Uncle Tom, what is executive ability?" "It's knowing how to make other people work without doing anything yourself."—Chicago Record.

It is not the proper thing to say that a man will make a good husband. It is the wife who makes the good husband. The bad ones only are the self-made article.—Boston Transcript.

He—"You should not worry so much about dress. Set your mind on higher things." "She—I had set my mind on higher things than you seem willing to buy for me."—Indianapolis Journal.

He—"Oh, dear! I wish I could get hold of some good biscuits like mother used to make for me!" "She—And I wish I could get some good clothes like father used to buy for me."—Indianapolis Journal.

"The trees are leaving," remarked Mrs. Snaggs. "Nevertheless, they are not packing their trunks," replied Mr. Snaggs, who objected to his wife's coined verb.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"It's terrible," he said, "to see the way one member of Congress after another gets unseated." "Well, his wife answered, "it serves them right for giving in to the bicycle craze."—Kansas City Star.

Lieut. Pen—"I am afraid you couldn't stand the rigor of an Arctic expedition. You never have been on one before, have you?" "Traveler—"No, but I have spent a winter in an English hotel."—Life.

"Marry that—that—" She hesitated. No word seemed strong enough to adequately express her contempt. "Why, marry that—thing? Marry a man that rides a tricycle?"—Washington Evening Times.

"Bobbie, you are perfectly awful today; and just when grandma is visiting us, too!" "Well, ma, it's only to please you." "You told me the other day that you thought I kept my good manners for visitors only."—Harper's Bazar.

"But why did you refuse Prof. Gruehling, Miss Melanle? He is such an able and noted mathematician." "That's just the reason! He would always be mathematically demonstrating the errors of my milliner's bills."—Humorist's Blatier.

"I suppose when you were in the White Mountains last summer you enjoyed the view very much?" "No, I didn't. I went to hear them repeat what he said they really bore me very much."—Harper's Bazar.

Courier—"Has your majesty read the 'History of the Sixteenth Dynasty' by the royal historian? It is a masterpiece." The King of Egypt—"Truly it is, but he ought to hold it down. It is long enough to cover three pyramids, and he knows I can't spare him more than one."—Truth.

Mrs. Wurrey (to police captain)—"Have you found any trace of my boy? He's been away all day, and I can't find out anything as to his whereabouts." Police Captain—"Rest easy, madam. Describe the boy and we'll send a man down to the continuous performance theater at once and get him for you."—Roxbury Gazette.

**Richest Man in the World.**  
Mr. John B. Robinson of South Africa is said to be the richest man in the world. His fortune is estimated at \$70,000,000 (\$340,000,000). In 1878 Robinson was in debt. He had kept a grocery store in the Orange Free State, but he could not make both ends meet. He and his wife begged their way for 800 miles to Kimberley. Here Robinson laid the foundation of his enormous fortune by picking up a rough diamond worth \$250 (\$1,216).

Road Improvement is good business—morality and religion, all in one.

**NOTICE TO CYCLISTS:**  
KEEP TO THE RIGHT.

of the bulls. All wheels are not alike in this respect, for some of the cheaper ones are only "case hardened," making the machine liable to give way to wear in a comparatively short time. The material of the best bearing parts is crucible test steel, known also as "tool steel," and the foreman of a factory visited declared that the metal was of such a quality that it



might be heated in a stove, and after being dropped into cold water of hardness sufficient to cut glass. All factories which attempt something more than the mere assembling of parts turn out their own cups and other bearings, and many construct the machinery with which they are made. They also manufacture their own cranks, spiders, sprockets and hubs from drop forgings purchased from high-class foundries, of which quite a number exist in different parts of the country. The big "harrold hub," which is now in vogue has been called merely a freak of fashion, and an opportunity for the introduction of "something new" in the make-up of the new season's wheel product. But there was better cause than

When ready for the market the tubing is in lengths of ten feet or more. The factories cut it up for use in lengths required, adjusting together in a frame by drilled drop forgings (though often by a cheaper device), or by an ingenious method of connecting just devised, bending to make the handle bars; or flattening to make the forks.

To facilitate the work of the frame-maker and to insure absolute uniformity in the adjustment, the tubing and drop force connections are joined in an iron jig, and while in this jacket holes are drilled into the tubing for the introduction of stay pins. Then the frame is ready for brazing, and for this is subjected to a blue-green gas flame, intensely hot. The frames then pass into the sand-blast room, where the scales on the frames produced during the process of brazing are removed by stream of air and sand. The connected tubing is next filed, polished, enameled and baked, when it is ready for the assembly room.

A large proportion of the wire works of the country make bicycle spokes. They are made of piano wire and the right kind of which has been encountered in the crystallization and breaking of the steel where bent for attachment at the hub. In some wheels this trouble has been eliminated by an ingenious device by virtue of which the spokes need not be bent, and yet are tangents.

About every city of consequence has one

How soon the revolution in prices will come is a matter of much speculation among riders. A representative of one factory stated that it would not be inside of two years. The cost to the manufacturer is believed by many, on grounds satisfactory to themselves, to be between \$10 and \$20. Those handsome catalogues and a vigorous policy in advertisement add quite an increment, and allowance must be made for the guarantee. The wholesale dealer—the house representing the factory in different sections of the country—comes in for a good share, while the retail dealer makes only 25 to 35 per cent.

Another effect of the bicycle's advent is the appearance of rubber tires on cars



**Camera Carrier.**

**SPROCKETS.**

**REPAIR KIT.**

**REPAIR KIT.**

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# Boils

It is often difficult to convince people their blood is impure, until dreadful carbuncles, abscesses, boils, scrofula or salt rheum, are painful proof of the fact. It is wisdom now, or when ever there is any indication of

# Impure

blood, to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and prevent such eruptions and suffering. "I had a dreadful carbuncle abscess, red, fiery, fierce and sore. The doctor attended me over seven weeks. When the abscess broke the pain was terrible, and I thought I should not live through it. I heard and read so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, that I decided to take it, and my husband, who was suffering with boils, took it also. It soon purified our

# Blood

built me up and restored my health so that, although the doctor said I would not be able to work hard, I have since done the work for 20 people. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my husband of the boils, and we regard it a wonderful medicine." Mrs. ANNA PETERSON, Latimer, Kansas.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Hood's Pills cure liver ills, easy to take, easy to operate. 25 cents.

**Vital Statistics from Michigan.**  
A recent bulletin of the Michigan census bureau is devoted to the occupations of the people of the State over 10 years of age. Agriculture holds the place of importance, farm workers being 31.80 per cent. of the total number of males whose occupations are reported, as compared with 18.75 per cent. in manufacturing and mining industries, 10.49 per cent. in trade and transportation, 10.35 in domestic and personal service, and 2.33 per cent. in the professions. The native stock holds its own on the farms, too, the per cent. of agriculturists who are native born being 70.49. The foreign born are found more largely in domestic and personal service, and in manufacturing and mining, representing near one-half in each, being 46.88 per cent. in the first named, and 45.18 per cent. in the other. Child workers, between the ages of 10 and 16, are 2.48 per cent. of the whole, and workers over 60 years of age are 8.81 per cent. Female workers constitute about one-fourth of the whole number under 21 years of age, but between that age and 60 years, their proportion falls to 9 per cent., dropping to 3 per cent. among those over 60 years of age.

## BACKACHE.

A Very Significant Indication of Organic

The back, "the mainspring of woman's organism," quickly calls attention to trouble by aching. It tells with other symptoms, such as nervousness, head-ache, pains in loins, and weight in lower part of body, blues and "all gone" feeling, that nature requires assistance, and at once. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound for twenty years has been the one and only effective remedy in such cases. It speedily removes the cause and effectually restores the organs to a healthy and normal condition. Mrs. Pinkham cheerfully answers all letters from ailing women who require advice, without charge. Thousands of cases like this are recorded. "I have taken one-half dozen bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and it has relieved me from all pain. I cannot tell you the agony I endured for years; pains in my back (Oh, the backache was dreadful!) and bearing-down pains in the abdomen extending down into my limbs; head-ache and nausea, and very painful menstruations. I had grown very thin, a mere shadow of my former self. Now I am without a single pain and am gaining in flesh rapidly."—MARTIE GLENN, 1561 Dudley St., Cincinnati.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age.

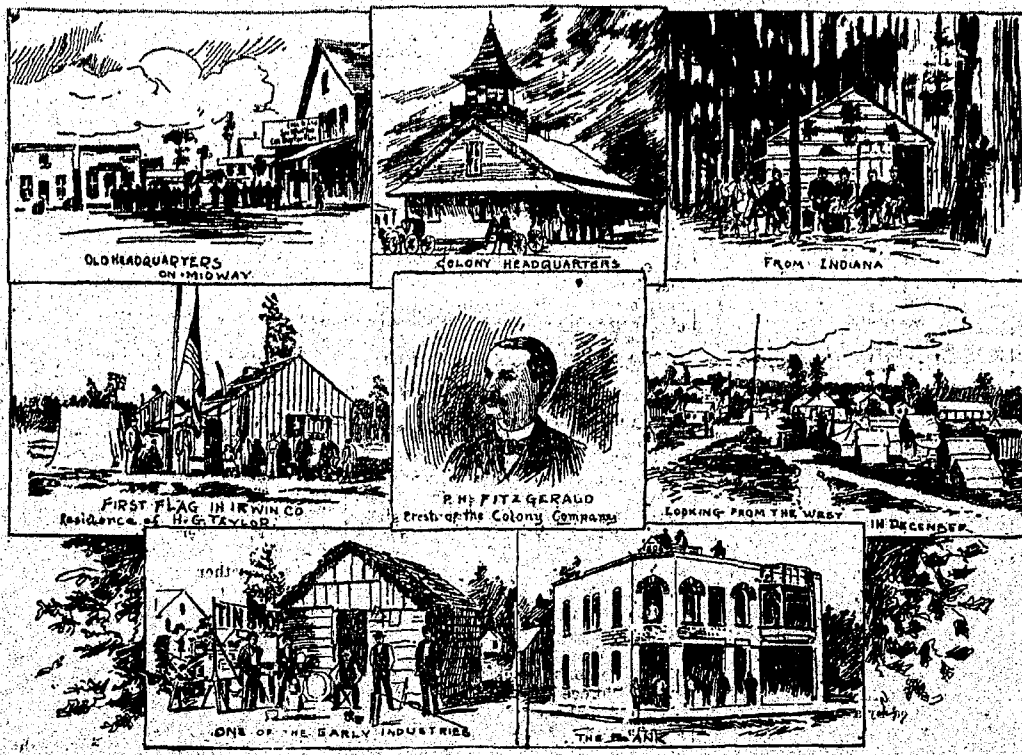
## KENNEDY'S MEDICAL DISCOVERY.

DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS., Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken. When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label. If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeals! No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

You are bound to succeed in making HIRES Rootbeer if you follow the simple directions. Easy to make, delightful to take.

Made only by The Charles H. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A few packages make a gallon. Sold every where.

## SCENES AT FITZGERALD, GA., THE OLD SOLDIERS' COLONY.



## HOT-WATER HEATING

AN IDEAL SYSTEM OF HEATING DWELLINGS.

Has Some Advantages that Have Done Much to Establish It Firmly in Favor. The Safest and Provides the Most Equable Temperature.

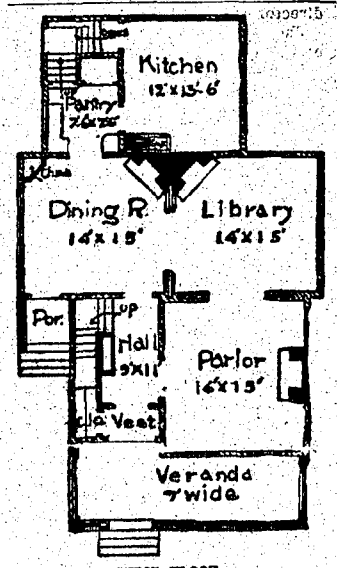
Installing a Plant. Hot-water heating for dwellings has some prominent advantages that have done much to establish it firmly in favor. It is the safest, for one thing,



PERSPECTIVE VIEW.

and it provides the most equable temperature, as it can be carried a long distance horizontally. It is very easily regulated, and the matter of attendance is reduced to a minimum, which is no small consideration. There is no circulation of dust, which is the inevitable concomitant of hot-air heating. To get the very best results a hot-water plant should be installed in a new house, planned with this in view. Hot-water heating is estimated to require one-fourth more radiating surface than steam, and of necessity there must be more and larger radiators; these can be placed where they will not be obtrusive. They can be adjusted beneath the windows and encased, and arrangements can be made for the passage of a current of fresh air over the radiators, thus contributing admirably toward the ventilators of the house. The very latest application of hot water to heating is in combination with hot air, and in many ways this is the most perfect system of all. Both sources of heat are in the same furnace, which need be no larger than if either system was used by itself. The furnace is like the ordinary hot-air furnace, except that a hot-water drum occupies the central part of the dome.

Those rooms that can easily be reached by a direct current of hot air, are heated by registers, while those further away from the furnace are equipped with radiators. This system is particularly well adapted for large and rambling country houses, which, from the very nature of their construction, can never be thoroughly heated by hot air alone. In so far as the consumption of fuel is concerned, the combination system is as economical as any other; perhaps, indeed, a greater amount of heat can be obtained from a fire of the same size. With proper care on the part of architects in arranging inlet ducts for fresh air to accelerate the draught, any desirable degree of ventilation may be secured. Such arrangements should, however, be studied in advance, from principal elements in the design of a building instead of being



FIRST FLOOR.

ing wholly subordinated (as is common in the custom) to less important architectural features. The design presented with this is arranged for the use of the combination system (hot air and hot water). A brief description we make as follows: General dimensions: Width, through library and dining-room, 31 ft. 10 in.; depth, including veranda, 52 ft. 10 in.

## COLONY IS A SUCCESS.

Old Soldiers at Home in Their Southern Garden Spot.

For several months past the industrial, sanitary, financial and other conditions existing in what is known as the Old Soldiers' colony, at Fitzgerald, Ga., have been under investigation at the hands of interested parties, and it is stated that intelligently applied industry and enterprise have worked toward making of one of the favored garden spots of the South an ideal home for survivors of the war. The plan of the community was devised by P. H. Fitzgerald, of Indianapolis, in 1884. Connected with the pension service for years this gentleman, in connection with the company 228, has acquired a half a million dollars, interested veterans and others, and purchased 34,000 acres near Titico. A town site was laid out, parcels of ground allotted, and 9,500 people now live within its five-mile radius. Of the heads of families recorded on the books of the company 228 are said to be soldiers. Letters and applications now on file indicate that there will be a great influx this fall, and a population of 30,000 is not improbable. Another colony project is now under way to establish a village at Evergreen Landing, nine miles east of Fitzgerald, to consist of 2,228 acres and hotels and to be a pleasure resort.

The site of the city of Fitzgerald is in Irwin County, Georgia, 117 miles south of Macon, and 130 miles south of Savannah. The country is gently rolling, with numerous small creeks, and is known as the "great grass" belt of the State, having an elevation of 480 feet above the sea level. There is a home market for all soil products, ample transportation facilities, the colonists are contented, and those coming from the West declare themselves benefited by the change in climate. One thousand acres comprise the foundation of the future city. It is a perfect square, one and one-fourth miles each way. In it are 5,008 business and residence lots. Six months ago the place was a forest of pine trees. Now, there are a thousand houses, most of them unpainted, and as yellow as when the lumber left the saw mill. The stumps of the pine trees still mark the site of the forest. People have been too busy to burn them out. Stumps still stand in many of the streets—the road simply flanks them; style in houses is entirely subservient to utility. No time has been wasted in frills of any kind. The present rate of building is three houses a day.

The original plan to provide veterans with a cheap home, where they could by a little labor, in addition to their pension money, acquire comfort and independence, bids fair to be carried out successfully. These living on a few acres can readily raise profitable produce, and many of those in the adjacent city of Fitzgerald can engage in light outside occupation, or start a small store or shop, there being 218 business enterprises already in operation, including mills, agencies, lumber yards, stores, markets, offices and little shops of various kinds. The selling of stock by the colony company began over a year ago. Purchasers were first privileged to pay for their holdings in installments of \$1 per month per share (no one being permitted to hold more than one share), but the plan was soon abandoned. It being decided that a subscriber to five shares who could not pay \$50 down was not a desirable member of the colony. At the time of subscribing for stock the holders indicated the class into which they desired to be put; whether they wanted a residence or a business lot. The town is growing rapidly, and a five, ten, twenty, thirty or forty acre tract just outside the town site. These various tracts were to be in tiers, the town site being surrounded by a strip of five-acre tracts, these in turn by one still larger, and so on to the limit of the 100,000-acre tract. It was to be a place where up to stockholders at the purchase price and fully paid for at the end of the life of the colony originally estimated at six years, but since cut down to two. It was and is now expected the dividends arising from the sale of lands not allotted to colony members will take care of these payments.

While the town is comparatively new the people must of course be fairly liberal buyers, for they are in no sense producers, but these conditions are destined to an inevitable change. Gardens are being made and crops are being planted on many of the larger tracts which have already been cleared.

In many respects the conditions are not those found in any other kind of a colony. There are some 600 old soldiers in Fitzgerald, and at a moderate estimate some \$10,000 is distributed monthly in the shape of pension money. No one man is paid off more than quarterly, but they are paid through so many different disbursing offices that a considerable number of the colonists have money to put in circulation every month. Every merchant figures on getting a certain proportion of this fund. Fitzgerald has been a "boom" town, against the wishes of its founders, and is so still. Speculators have come in, and, while they form an undesirable element, they have helped advertise the place and build it up. Living there is at present rather high, butter selling for 35 cents a pound, coffee 45 cents, and milk is extremely scarce at 10 cents a quart. When the primitive stage is passed, however, it is certain that prices and supply will be adjusted to a far more equitable and satisfactory basis.

Don't let a fool annoy you; work him. In case you can accumulate a little sense yourself, a fool is a great blessing.

**Name for the New Process.**  
"Scotograph" is likely to stick as the popular term for portraits taken by the Roentgen process. It means "shade picture," and its analogy with photograph, which is a "light picture," is sufficiently manifest to help on its vogue. It happens, however, that the word scotograph has already been in use a number of years to designate a writing instrument for the blind, and it is pronounced as if derived from the proper noun "Scot." But it will be the simplest matter in the world for the new meaning of the word to oust the old in popular acceptance, for that is a general law of language. And despite the dictionary the first "so" will be long, as in photograph.—New York World.

**Important Correction.**  
Under the "Terror," in France, people learned to be excessively cautious in all they said, and still more cautious in what they wrote. An old letter is said to be in existence of the revolutionary period, in which the author had at first written to a friend, "I write under the reign of a great emotion." Then, apparently reflecting that it was dangerous to speak of "reigns" at such an epoch, he amended the sentence thus: "I write under the republic of a great emotion."

## HEART DISEASE FROM CHILDHOOD.

From the Journal, Quincy, Ill.

Paul Gross, of 324 South Third-street, Quincy, Ill., is well known to many of the Journal readers. He is twenty-nine years old, was born and almost raised in Quincy. At present he is watchman on the Chicago & North-Western railway.

Many who have known Paul since infancy know that he has been near death's door several times. Seeing him strong and vigorous, the writer asked him the other evening what physician had cured him. His reply astonished us. This was his story: "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are my doctor. They beat all the physicians in the country." When asked if he would object to the Journal publishing an account of his case, Mr. Gross replied: "Not a bit. I would be glad if you would tell the world that I am cured—it might be the means of relieving others who suffer as I suffered."

"I had heart disease, of course, you know that. When a child I had palpitation of the heart, and in after years all the complications that heart disease produces. At first the palpitations were not serious for they would last only a few seconds, but as I grew older the palpitations gradually grew worse until they would completely prostrate me. These palpitations would sometimes last thirty minutes, the blood would rush to my head and I would become so dizzy and my sight become so dimmed that I could not define any object before me. I could hardly get my breath, and it seemed to me that my heart would burst. At times I thought that I was dying. When my heart failed to do its work properly my blood became impure and that caused other troubles."

"I doctored with first one physician and then another, but the doctors only aggravated the disease. One day, two years ago, I saw an article concerning Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in a newspaper, and I made up my mind to try them. I bought the Lord that I did. I took three boxes of the Pink Pills. They not only relieved me, but completely stopped the palpitations and restored me to a state of general health of which I was proud."

"I believed that I was entirely cured, but after about eighteen months I noticed a slight fullness of the heart. I at once got a box of the Pink Pills which effectually removed this trouble, and I firmly believe that had I taken six boxes of the pills instead of three in the first place, I would never have experienced this fullness. Many times have I thanked God for the cure. I have been able to do my work as a locomotive engineer, and I am now a watchman on the Chicago & North-Western railway. I feel that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I feel that I owe my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

The best signs of commerce are chiefly grown in Asia Minor. The fruit begins to ripen towards the end of June, and the summer yield, which gives employment to a large population, comes to market in immense quantities in September and October. The trees often give a third crop, which ripens after the leaves have fallen.

Hall's Catarrh Cure, Is taken internally. Price 75 cents.

Treason is like diamonds; there is nothing to be made by the small trader.—Douglas Jerrold.

My doctor said I would die, but Piso's Cure for Consumption cured me.—Amos Kehler, Cherry Valley, Ill., Nov. 23, '95.



There is no dividing line.

## Battle Ax PLUG

DON'T FORGET for 5 cents you get almost as much "Battle Ax" as you do of other brands for 10 cents. DON'T FORGET that "Battle Ax" is made of the best leaf grown, and the quality cannot be improved. DON'T FORGET, no matter how much you are charged for a small piece of other brands, the chew is no better than "Battle Ax." DON'T FORGET, "Economy is wealth," and you want all you can get for your money. Why pay 10 cents for other brands when you can get "Battle Ax" for 5 cents?

## POND'S

GENUINE IN OUR BOTTLES ONLY. BUFF WRAPPERS. SEE OUR NAME, POND'S EXTRACT CO., NEW YORK AND LONDON.

The Significance of a Gray Overcoat Upon the tongue, yellowness of the skin and eyeballs, nausea and uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder blades, is that the victim of these discomforts is bilious. The "proper caper" under such circumstances is to take Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which also cures chills and fever, constipation, dyspepsia, rheumatic and kidney complaints and nervousness.

Unlike his predecessors, the young Czar of Russia walks almost daily in the streets of St. Petersburg. Sometimes he is attended by no one but his wife. On other occasions he goes alone.

Lovely warmth of color, with traces of pink and white, is the exquisite complexion which follows the use of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Of druggists.

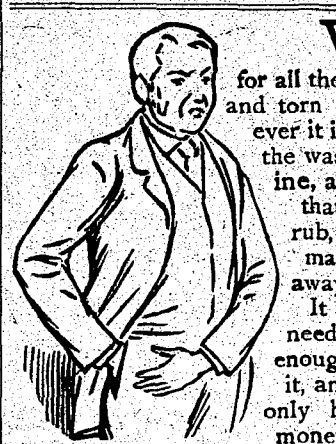
A pilgrimage is an admirable remedy for over-fatiguedness and sickly re-juvenation.—Tuckerman.

Nearly all women have good hair, though many are gray, and few are bald. Hall's Hair Renewer restores the natural color, and thickens the growth of the hair.

Suspicion shall be all stuck full of eyes.—Shakespeare.

FEEL—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Kidney and Bladder Remedy. It is a new and powerful cure. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to all cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 151 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Sassafras Syrup for Children cures colic, teething, the worms, soothes inflammation, always cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.



Send it Back. Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—send it back.



"Use the Means and Heaven Will Give You the Blessing." Never Neglect A Useful Article Like

## SAPOLIO

The Evolution Of medicinal agents has gradually relegated the old-time herbs, pills, draughts and vegetable extracts to the rear and bringing into general use the pleasant and effective liquid laxative, Syrup of Figs. To get the true remedy see that it is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only. For sale by all leading druggists.

Mary Anderson de Navarro's health is much broken, and she has left England to recuperate by a protracted tour of Southern Europe.

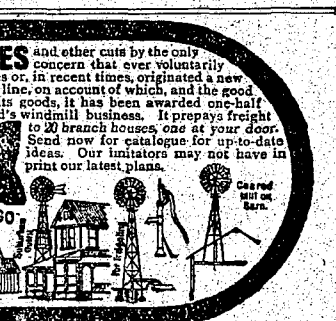
Floating-Barrels now the only pure molasses soap made. Be sure Johnson's Soap Mfg. Co., Phila., is on every wrapper and label. Ask your grocer for it. Look for the floating-barrel on every wrapper. No cheap imitations with Johnson's floating-barrel.

Nothing so suddenly and completely disables the muscles as LUMBAGO, LAME BACK, or STIFF NECK, and nothing so promptly and surely cures them as ST. JACOBS OIL.

Who pays for all the clothes, etc., that are worn out and torn to pieces in the wash? Who ever it is, he or she ought to insist that the washing shall be done with Pearlina, and with Pearlina only. Then that ruinous, expensive rub, rub, rub, over the wash-board, which makes all the trouble, will be done away with.

It isn't a little matter, either, this needless wear and tear. It's big enough to pay any man to look after it, and stop it. Pearlina saves not only hard work, but hard-earned money.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearlina, be honest—send it back.



"Use the Means and Heaven Will Give You the Blessing." Never Neglect A Useful Article Like

## SAPOLIO

Are nowhere so prominent as in the East.

## The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway

will take you there without fatigue or annoyance. Visit Chautauque, Niagara, the Adirondacks, Catskills, Lake George, Thousand Islands, the Hudson or Sea Shore resorts. An ideal vacation. Refreshing rest, with variety of choice enough to satisfy every one. Booklet, giving complete information as to routes, rates, etc., FREE! C. K. WILBER, Western P. A., CHICAGO.

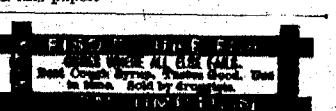
## RIPAN'S TABLETS

Mr. J. T. Jones, who lives in Sharpsburg, Ky., in an interview with Mr. J. C. Nelson, editor and proprietor of the Bath County World, published at Sharpsburg, Ky., on the 24th of May, 1895, said: "I attribute all disorders of the system to the stomach; when the stomach is all right, we are well and happy. For a long time I suffered from the worst form of habitual constipation. Sleeplessness and nervousness set in, and at times I was so melancholy and out of sorts that life was a burden. An advertisement in our local paper induced me to give Ripan's Tablets a trial. I did so. The first box made a decided change for the better, and six boxes have completely cured me. In my opinion, the best medicine for constipation on earth, it accomplished for me what all other remedies failed to do. I am all right now—sleep well and life is worth living. I believe the Tablets put my stomach in shape, and the stomach did the rest. My general health is better than it was for years previous. (Signed) J. T. JONES."

Ripan's Tablets are sold by druggists, or by mail in the price (50 cents a box) is sent to The Hygienic Chemical Company, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York. Sample trial, 10 cents.

O. N. U. No. 21-95

When writing to advertisers please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.





## FARM AND GARDEN NOTES.

### ITEMS OF TIMELY INTEREST TO THE FARMERS.

Weed Seed in Oats.—The crucial check-rein: Unsuccessful spraying—Raising China Asters—Onion Raising.

#### WEED SEED IN OATS.

Clean oats of weed seed before sowing. Shake the oats in a sieve with meshes 1-12 of an inch clear space, which permits most weed seed to go through. A test of oats, such as now being widely sown, reveals the presence of seed of twelve bad weeds, including mustard and charlock enough to stock a farm, and the dreaded Russian thistle—New England Homestead.

#### THE CRUEL CHECK REIN.

The check-rein in common use is certainly objectionable, on account of the very inconvenient manner in which the animal's head is held up. And yet, it is necessary in driving a spirited animal to secure the head and keep it under control. But it is not necessary to use this sort of a check when there are others to be procured, which are free from this objection. Any harnessmaker can procure a check-rein which is under the control of the driver, who can tighten or loosen it at will, to the extent of six inches, which, of course, greatly mitigates, if it does not wholly remove, the inconvenience of the common rein.—New York Times.

#### MOSS IN OLD PASTURES.

Wherever grass lands fall with moss that is a sure sign that the soil has an excess of water at some time of the year. The moss may be on hillsides that are burned and parched in summer, but it is springy land, and in winter and early spring the soil is full of moisture. It is this water-soaked condition that develops humic acid, which destroys all grass roots and leaves the soil to be filled with moss, as the only thing that can be made to grow. If the hillsides can be underlain this will remove surplus water, and the air, penetrating the soil, will prevent the formation of humic acid. Good grass can be grown, and this will crowd out the moss. On high land much moss is a sign that the land is cold and sterile. The presence of an excess of water on high land prevents the growth of the grasses and other vegetation which is necessary to increase or even maintain fertility.—Boston Cultivator.

#### UNSUCCESSFUL SPRAYING.

We sometimes hear of unsuccessful results from spraying, but these experiments show, while all diseases cannot be immediately and totally eradicated, that continuous spraying will cause the fungous diseases mentioned to grow less each year. One intelligent fruit-grower sends word to the station that he had carefully sprayed according to directions, but had more scab on his sprayed than on his unsprayed trees. A careful examination of apples from the orchard revealed the fact that they were badly burned (probably by impure chemicals or too strong a mixture), but there was no sign of fungous disease in his fruit. Very common mistakes are the use of impure chemicals, allowing the ingredients to settle so the first trees get none and the last trees too much of the chemicals, improper mixing of the solutions, using the wrong solution and failing to spray at the proper time. The cost of these spraying mixtures and spray pumps is very small, and the labor involved is very slight. There is no single investment that will pay such profits on the general farm as systematic spraying.—Missouri Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin.

#### RAISING CHINA ASTERS.

Much is gained by planting flower seed in boxes in the house, writes Elizabeth Robinson. I fill broad, shallow boxes half full of ordinary soil, then put on an inch of finely-sifted earth, and make rows with the finger, or a stick, and put in the seed carefully. Aster seed, I put in one by one, about an inch apart, as in this way the young plants can be easily transplanted. This may sound like more work than it really is; and, if twice the work, the results are infinitely more satisfactory than the higgledy-piggledy way too often practiced. The rows are covered evenly with more sifted earth; I use an iron spoon for this, pressing the earth down firmly and smoothly. If more than one kind or variety of seed is used, I separate the rows by slender sticks set on their edge in the row across the box, and at the end of rows place a wooden label with the name of seed and date of sowing. The earth is kept moist and warm, and aster seed come up in three or four days; when large enough, transplant into their boxes, or, if not too early, into the open ground.

Asters planted the latter part of April are in full bloom by the 25th of August, when we are glad to have some late flowers. Plants started in this manner in the house or cold greenhouse, and gradually accustomed to outdoor air as early as possible, grow and bloom well. The more often asters are moved (in reason), the better they seem to grow. They can be moved at almost any stage of their growth. Once I moved 150 large, tall aster plants from the garden to a bed in front of the house, on the 20th of July, and not a plant died or even wilted, and they did not stop growing a single minute. They had to be moved hurriedly to fill an empty space, so no especial care was taken in digging them up or setting them out, except to get a good ball of earth with each plant and pack firm in the ground. Then the earth was kept soaking wet about them for a week. I do not advise moving plants too late, but it is a comfort to know that in an emergency it can be done with perfect success.—American Agriculturist.

#### SPRAY THE ORCHARDS.

The season for spraying our orchards and vineyards is at hand, and it should be attended to at once. In the application of insecticides it should be remembered that there are two classes of insects with which we have to deal. One takes its food by eating the foliage, fruit, etc., while the second class sucks

## CROWNING A CZAR.

### IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES IN THE CATHEDRAL AT MOSCOW.

A Journal by the Daughter of the British Ambassador Describing the Coronation of the Late Czar of Russia.

Miss Mary Grace Thornton, daughter of Sir Edward Thornton, describes "The Crowning of a Czar" in the Century. Miss Thornton writes as follows: "The service began with the Emperor's confession of faith, which was so like our own that I could follow it easily. The metropolitan came forward to hear him make it, and responded at the end, 'May the grace of the Holy Ghost abide with thee.' I understood comparatively little of the rest; but they say that the prayers are wonderfully beautiful. From the first moment to the last the Emperor was the central figure. If one looked away, it was only to see how every one was watching him. His voice certainly trembled when he began to read, but he gained confidence as he went on, and he looked (as he always does) to my mind, with or without a crown) every inch an emperor. Throughout the whole service he bore himself with great dignity, and in a manner worthy of such an occasion.

After the creed and the reading of the epistle and the gospel, he ordered the imperial mantle to be brought, which was clasped round his neck with the collar of St. Andrew. Lifted the magnificent crown from the cushion on which it was presented, and receiving the benediction from the metropolitan, "In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost," placed it on his head, and, holding the sceptre in his right hand and the globe in his left, seated himself upon his throne, looking a very noble presentment of a czar of all the Russias. The empress seemed to have caught something of his air, for that day a certain stateliness was added to all her charm. She was very pale, but I thought that I had never seen her look more sympathetic. She now left her place, and went to kneel before her husband on a cushion which had been placed for her at his feet by Prince Waldemar.

The czar lifted his own crown from his head, and placed it on an instant on hers before replacing it. Then, taking her crown from his bearer, he held it in place while the four dames d'honneur fastened it securely to her head. These were Countess Adlerberg, Princess Vasselski, Princess Kotschoubey, and one I did not know—the oldest in rank in Russia, I believe; and they also helped to fasten the imperial mantle of cloth-of-gold and ermine of great weight. As the czarina returned to her place, she turned a face full of emotion to her husband, and held out her hand, and he taking it and stooping down, he kissed each other. His majesty now received the scepter and globe again, and emperor and empress stood crowned before their thrones and wearing the imperial mantles, while the priests proclaimed the titles of the autocrat of all the Russias at full length; and the beautiful chants that followed were drowned in a clanging of bells and a noise that seemed loud enough to announce the coronation to the whole of Russia. During the singing the imperial family left their places to come and congratulate the emperor and empress, the little czarvitch first. There was much embracing and plenty of tears.

It was after this that, as the noise of the bells and cannon died away, the emperor took the book from the metropolitan and began to read, reading the prescribed words, he alone kneeling, while priests and congregation stood.

As the emperor rose from his knees we all knelt down, and then followed the prayer of priests and congregation for him, led by the metropolitan, the emperor alone standing in the crowded church. As I have said before, this was the most impressive moment of all. The choir now sang again—that beautiful, unaccompanied singing of the Greek Church, though here it had an accompaniment of all the Kremlin bells. After a magnificent Te Deum the mass began; in which, before communicating, the czar was to be anointed with the holy chrism (the "seal of the gift of the Holy Ghost") on forehead, eyelids, nostrils, lips, ears, breast, and hands. The oil for this anointing is prepared by the priests with the greatest care, in vessels of silver; and they themselves fast absolutely for sixteen hours before a coronation, spending the time in prayer. After the emperor, the empress is anointed at the holy doors, but only on the forehead. Also in the holy communion she receives as an ordinary member of the Greek Church; but the emperor, on the day of his coronation, "in view of the sovereignty that resides in her person," receives as the priests receive, in both kinds separately.

Of all this I saw nothing because of the intervening pillar. But I did see their majesties leave their thrones, and go down the steps of the platform to the holy doors of the screen, closely attended by the colonel of the Chevaliers Gardes with his drawn sword, and preceded and followed by endless high dignitaries, returning in the same order after the anointing and the holy communion. After this there was little more of the ceremony in the cathedral. At the end of the usual service there were some special prayers and chants for the newly crowned pair—"Long life to the crowned of God!"—and in the silence that followed the priests held up the cross for their majesties to kiss, the emperor replaced the crown, which he had laid aside at the beginning of the mass, and, carrying the globe and scepter, moved with the empress toward the cathedral doors.

#### FOOD THAT WAS DEADLY.

Fate of Some Animals That Bit Off More than They Could Chew.

A curious tragedy in nature's life was told about in the Deutsche Fischereizeltung recently. A twenty-five-pound pike was found dead near the Villa Scholz, at Horn. On examination, a trout, weighing four and a half pounds was found stuck in the pike's mouth in such a way as to choke it to death. Various animals have died of suffocation in this manner. Especially is this true of herons, grebes, bitterns and

other fish-eaters, which have been found dead with fish in their throats.

A gull, up in Massachusetts Bay, was seen acting in a way that caused two boys to take a rowboat and go out and see what the matter was. The gull would fly away, then tumble into the water, struggle awhile, then fly again, each flight being shorter than the one before, and at last the bird merely skimmed the surface heavily. When the boys got to the bird's head was under water and the wings were flapping slightly. They pulled the bird into the boat and it was seen that on the end of the bill was a clam shell. The gull had tried to get the clam; the clam had closed his shell upon the bill, and the scared bird had tried to fly over the water, but, breathing being hard, it was soon exhausted.

A wild turkey was found one time in the Tennessee bottom lands. The turkey, in jumping up to get some berries, came down with its neck through a fork of the bush. The bird, being unable to pull his head through the fork, was choked to death, but not until it had covered the ground with feathers for ten feet on all sides.

Some of the birds that use strings or hairs in the construction of their nests—swallows, sparrows, etc.—become entangled in the material, every spring and are choked to death.

A man named Allard was coming down the Columbia River from Astoria, Ore., to another Hudson Bay Fur Company post at Vanouver. He had a crew of Indians for his canoe, and all were pretty hungry, having been living on dried salmon and hard bread. As they rounded a point one day they put up a flock of swans, which flew past them. The Indians had never seen a man shoot a bird flying, and the trader and had no ammunition to spare, although they offered a splendid shot, especially the leader, which was a bird of unusual size. It was so fine a mark that the trader lifted up his paddle, and, taking imaginative aim, said "Bang!" in a loud voice. What followed made the Indians gasp. The big swan at the word went tumbling head over heels to the water, struck with a loud splash, and by the time the canoe was alongside had ceased its struggles and was dead. There was not a mark on the bird, and as the Indians looked over it they nodded toward the trader with looks of amazement and fear on their faces. The trader calmly loaded his pipe and puffed away as unconcerned as if he was not wondering how it had happened.

That night, while the Indians were pulling out the canoe, the trader had a private autopsy of the swan, and found a large bulb of the swan's favorite food, the "wappato," or Sagittaria variabilis, as it is known to botanists, stuck in the swan's throat in such a way that the bird had choked to death. The man removed the bulb, and on the return of the Indians said nothing of it. That night the party feasted on the swan, but not until the trader had made several sounds over the carcass and had impressed the Indians unconsciously.

Thereafter that trader was the most respected, almost-worshipped man among the Indians, who ever after called him, "The man who shoots flying swans with a paddle."

#### CORNSTALK MILITIA.

How a Patriot Guarded His Property from Redcoats.

During the exciting times of the American Revolution the Eastern Shore of Maryland, while many were true patriots and thoroughly believed in and upheld the cause of American liberty, was yet a hotbed for Tories, who as firmly defended what they believed to be the rights of the King. The region now as the Seaside, which extends along the western shore of Synepuxent Bay, was particularly well supplied with the adherents of George III.

A great-grandfather of George W. Purnell, now a prominent member of the bar, was a staunch defender of American independence, and a commissioned officer in the militia, but owing to the depredations so frequently being committed along the seaside and about his own home, known as the Fairfield Farm, it became necessary for him to remain there to protect his property. The Tories about the country acted as pilots for the British soldiers, who frequently came in boats through the inlet at Chincoteague and up the Synepuxent Bay, the prosperous farms along the shore offering an excellent field for their raids. For the most part these farms were entirely unprotected, and the local Tories would guide the soldiers to those houses where they would probably get the most booty.

It was told of Mr. Purnell that early one morning, while looking over his farm, and standing on a hill which commanded a view of the bay, he saw several boat-loads of redcoats making their way toward his own shore. He went to his house and summoned a dozen colored men about him and arming them with long cornstalks. Mounting on a great horse, he ordered his battalion down behind the hill, always keeping out of sight of the approaching British. As soon as he reached the foot of the hill on the inland side he called a halt and gave orders to his men. He stationed himself just at the brow of the hill, so that the head of his noble charger could just be seen by the men on the bay. Then came the order for his battalion to march in review. In an unbroken line around and around the hill they marched, with their cornstalk muskets glistening in the sun. His twelve men made a fine showing, and the effect on the raiders was magical. The distance magnified the number. They saw the army and precipitately retreated. The fame of the valorous old gentleman has been handed down to the present generation.

#### The Mud Wasp.

For centuries the mud wasp has built its cells of soft mud. In the bottom of these cells the female lays its minute egg, building its mud home just the size that the young will be when grown. Before closing its mud-walled cell the wasp catches a suitable sized spider, injects into its body a fluid that causes it to remain torpid through the winter, until with the growth of remaining spring the young wasp grows and consumes the spider for food, thus gaining strength to break the mud walls and emerge into the outer world a full-winged insect. Yet no mud wasp from the beginning has ever seen its young.

Water rents are higher at Pittsburg than in any other city in America.

## NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A homicide occurs every two hours in Italy. This was one of the more startling statements made by Baron Carofalo, a distinguished Italian criminologist, in a lecture delivered on "Criminology in Relation to the Education of the People" in the Roman College. His audience included Queen Margherita.

Next to Monaco, the smallest country in Europe, is Liechtenstein, in Germany, the ruler of which is Prince Liechtenstein. For some time he has been living in Vienna, leaving a manager to rule in his place. This manager has become unpopular, and the people are so dissatisfied that there is some talk of mobilizing the standing army of seven and a half men.

According to Mr. Peterson, an expert dog-trainer in London, the life of a performing dog extends to about eight or ten years. The education of a dog for the stage, according to Mr. Peterson's ideas, should not commence before the animal is a year old, and generally lasts for a year. Some animals, however, are quicker than others, and a dog found in the streets repaid his rescuers from the lethal chamber by picking up all that was taught him and going on the stage in three months.

According to a recent bulletin of the Bureau of Labor the gross average product of every employee engaged in manufacturing or mechanical industries is \$2204 a year. Of this, the employee gets \$444.83 as wages; \$1213 goes for raw material, and \$547 for salaries, rent, etc., and profits. The average annual wages are increasing with every census, having been \$247 in 1850, \$289 in 1860, \$302 in 1870, \$346 in 1880, and \$444.83 in 1890.

Japan's hope of becoming a great iron and steel manufacturing country has been clinched by the discovery of iron deposits of vast extent and high grade. At Iwate mines have been opened which will produce 80,000,000 tons. Mr. Wada, ex-chief of the Mining Bureau of Japan, is authority for the statement that the product is equal in quality to that imported and makes as good steel. As coal retails at \$2 gold per ton in Japan, the prospect that the country will soon cease to import manufactured iron and steel goods is practically assured.

Accidents will happen, says the proverb. According to a table published in the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Dispatch from an analysis of 2000 accident cases, there were 531 persons injured by falls, or missteps on pavements, 243 by carriages or wagons, 75 by horse kicks or bites, and 47 by horseback riding. 117 were cut by edge tools or glass, 96 were hurt by having weights fall on them, and 60 were hurt by bicycle accidents, while 73 were hurt by falling down stairs. Yes, accidents will happen, and here's a little study of chances. But what a lot of trouble a little caution will sometimes avert.

Biblical scholars throughout the world will avail with intense interest further particulars concerning the manuscript of the Gospel which was recently discovered in a village church near Caesarea, in Asia Minor, and which the Czar of Russia is said to have purchased. All that is known of it now is that it is very old and beautiful being written upon the finest and thinnest vellum, which has been dyed a deep red. The letters are in silver, and are square, upright uncials; the abbreviations of the sacred names are in gold. The pages are 32 centimetres by 24, and the writing on each page is, in two columns.

Boston has at last acknowledged the wisdom of having a city surveyor. If one may so express the fact that some of the streets there are laid out so as to follow the cow-paths of the original hamlet. The inconvenience of the streets and their narrowness have led to a most expensive congestion of traffic. The daily amount of freight carried through the city is estimated at 100,000 tons. The unreasonable delay for each team under present circumstances is one hour out of the ten, which constitutes a working day, or a loss of 10,000 tons daily. At a cost of sixty cents a ton, there is a loss of \$6000 a day, or \$1,800,000 per annum.

The World's Proctor Memorial Association has announced that it will erect the largest observatory in the world on the summit of Mount San Miguel, near San Diego, Cal., as a memorial to the celebrated astronomer and author, Richard A. Proctor. The association was organized some years ago in California, but it is proposed to make the observatory of an international character, and secure, if possible, the co-operation of the leading Governments of the world. The intention is to equip the institution with the largest telescopes ever constructed, the first one to have lenses five times the size of the Lick and four times that of the Yerkes telescope; if that proves a success, still more powerful instruments will be constructed on the sectional-lens principle invented by Astronomer Guthman, of Chicago. Mount San Miguel comprises about 12,000 acres, and has an elevation of 3800 feet.

An American engineer named Hobson has contributed to the Revue Bleue an article on the Eastern situation, in which he plainly expresses his doubts of Lord Salisbury's belief that the concert of the powers may eventually lead to a cessation of the present armed peace. He would have Britain go to war at once, since he believes that by next year, or the year after, France and Russia together will have a far stronger army than Britain will then possess. Mr. Hobson declares that the dual alliance of France and Russia will easily dispose of the triple alliance, "France for money, Russia for men," he says, "are almost inexhaustible, but the triple alliance cannot stand the strain of keeping up its armaments much longer, and England will have to make very heavy sacrifices to regain a little of the superiority which she will have lost in wars of the first class."

Russia and France will, therefore, wait till the rest of Europe is bankrupt, and then, perhaps, arrange a new alliance. In this way, Mr. Hobson arrives at the conclusion that England ought to go to war immediately, "since every day that passes puts her in a state of increasing inferiority at sea as compared with her adversaries." It is clear that Mr. Hobson's article was written for a French and Russian alliance.

## She Made Nine Notes Out of Eight.

The story of the rise and fall of Ernestine Becker has never been truthfully told in print, says a Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Times. She was the ingenious woman who, being employed in the redemption division, devised a method of making nine notes out of eight. Of course the paper money that comes into the Treasury for redemption is in all stages of dilapidation. Some of it can only be identified by pasting scraps together. Ernestine would tear a strip from one note, and paste it upon another, so artfully manipulating the sections thus obtained that the original material of eight notes served to compose nine, leaving one bill for herself. This was very profitable, inasmuch as she was able to deal with fifties and hundreds, she never bothered with notes of less than twenty dollars.

There is no telling how long she prosecuted this business. She did it with the utmost boldness, and there is every reason to believe she carried it on for a number of years. Her profits may be faintly surmised from the fact that, on the last day of her employment she earned \$980 in this way. This was in the autumn of 1888. On that day she was so unlucky as to be absent from the office for a while, and a package of money which she had made up was torn by accident. It was handed over to another clerk to be repaired, and the latter employee counted it again, according to the established usage.

The first thing that excited her attention was that the numbers on the tops and bottoms did not match. Nevertheless, she suspected nothing. It was evident that the notes had been patched wrongly. Accordingly, she soaked them in water and put them together properly. As a result, she had a less number of notes and a less amount by \$980 than had been indicated. This discovery resulted in an investigation. Ernestine claimed that the money had been handed to her in the shape in which it was found. Proof to the contrary could hardly be obtained, and no prosecution was attempted. The woman made good the \$980. A Washington real estate agent, who died the other day, swallowed the fortune which was thus criminally acquired. The woman died not long ago of cancer in a New York hospital.

#### The Fierce Zebra.

It always appeared to the writer that Sutton, the head keeper of the Zoo, treated lions, and some male tigers, as if they were dogs; while all the lionesses, the leopards, pumas, and most tigers were treated as cats. Lionesses he never touched with the hand, and leopards except the snow-leopards, very seldom; but some of the tigers and the male lions behaved in their dealings with him exactly as if they were domestic animals. Bears, he maintained, always became unsafe to handle after they were full grown, though often tame and friendly when cubs. Polar bears, on the other hand, he looked upon as always dangerous and quite untamable, having a kind of incurable levity which makes them absolutely without respect or fear for man, even when they are kept in captivity. In the case of the larger cats, age and ill-temper do not necessarily increase together.

In all the years spent in the care of the large carnivora, he never received an injury. Yet, though never hurt by the bears or lions, he was nearly killed by a zebra. The correct facts of this curious accident were as follows: The zebra, which was known to be very savage, was turned out into a yard, the sliding door between the yard and its stall being pushed to, but not fastened by the man whose duty it was to do so. Sutton was in the inner stall, putting in fresh hay, when the zebra heard him. He also heard it trot up to the door, and the next moment saw its muzzle pushed against the rack which had been left between the edge of the door and the post. It slid the door back in a moment, ran in, and stooping its head, seized him below the knee, and threw him violently on his back. It held on to his leg, biting so severely that it cracked the shin bone, though Sutton, who was lying on his back, kicked it hard with the other foot. The other men drove it off with stable forks, but the keeper was laid up for thirteen weeks from the effects of the bite.

#### A New Dog Story.

"Dog stories are usually regarded as 'cheap'," said A. P. Beckwith of Indianapolis at the Riggs. "It would seem that at some time or another dogs have been known to perform almost every act their masters have. But I never heard the counterpart of a story I know to be true. A fine St. Bernard dog was injured by a street car on North Illinois street in Indianapolis, and his owner took him to a veterinary surgeon, who dressed the wounds and gave instructions to bring the animal the following morning. Before breakfast the dog went to the office of the surgeon and waited on the doorstep until he arrived. Every morning the dog appeared before his master arose, and one day a bandage used around one of the animal's forelegs slipped, and the dog, realising that something was wrong, went to the office in the middle of the day to have it fixed. It took about two weeks for the injury to heal, at the end of which time the dog ceased his visits, but has always since greeted the veterinarian affectionately whenever he sees him."

#### Kings That Have Never Been Crowned.

With the exception of Queen Victoria, the Emperor King of Austria, Bohemia and Hungary, and King Oscar, of Sweden, no other reigning monarch has been consecrated by religious rite. In the case of the King of Italy there were obvious reasons why the services of the church should have been dispensed with. It is less intelligible that so Catholic a king as Carlos of Portugal should have been content to take the oath in the Cortes and attend a "Te Deum" only in the cathedral. A mere oath, too, sufficed for the establishment of King George upon the somewhat rickety Hellenic throne. The crowns of Holland and Spain, of course, are so spoken, in connection with the Kaiser, of Germany, he did not even care to go through the formality observed by his grandfather, who put the crown upon his own head, but deemed it enough to make a solemn declaration at the opening of the Imperial parliament.

## LIVING RAT TRAPS.

Big Snakes Make War on the Army of Rodents.

On grass-covered plains and hill-sides in South Africa you frequently come across spots apparently thickly inhabited by some small running animal. Little paths wind about and cross each other in every direction, and may well be compared to the streets of a city on account of their proximity to each other and their numerous crossings. Each path is clearly marked by being almost destitute of herbage. If you trace them up, you will find that they all end in holes just large enough to admit a half-grown rat; and if you beat the thicker bunches of grass you will probably see a small rat-like animal running at a quick little trot along the pathway to the burrow. He is a vole, very like a rat or mouse in appearance, but much less nimble and much more delicate than either; he is larger than a mouse, and considerably smaller than a rat. His fur, too, is much longer and thicker in proportion, being more like that of a rabbit in its texture. Boys, both white and colored, in South Africa, consider them very good eating, and enjoy them roasted in embers whenever they can catch them. Many of the voles live in each colony, and the colonies are so numerous that you cannot travel a mile in any direction without crossing one. But the vole has a worse enemy than the boys. If you approach a colony, and carefully survey all the runways, particularly if there be a bush there, you will perhaps see the enemy already to a living rat trap—lying in the path; and the very sight of his broad, flat head and sinister, cat-like eyes will make your blood run cold.

He is the terrible puff-adder, short, thick-bodied, broad-headed, long-fanged, death-dealing alike to vole and to man—and even to the prowling lion, should he in his wanderings step paw upon the deadly reptile. He is beautifully colored, having a groundwork of velvet black, with half moons of yellow and small specks of the same marked along his back from head to tail. More than once I have found puff-adders lying thus in vole paths, and there is no doubt that they devour great numbers of them. Nor will a puff-adder be satisfied with one. As soon as he has swallowed his first catch he looks around a little, and then lies in wait for another, which he catches just as he did the first. His method of securing them is this. He wanders about till he comes to the colony. His tongue tells him the touch of its delicate points that his prey is in the vicinity. For a while he searches busily about. If he catches sight of a vole he lies quiet in or close by the path. He knows by instinct that his remaining motionless for a long time will arouse the little animal's curiosity. The vole, seeing the snake moving, is probably frightened, and runs to his hole; but finding that he is not pursued, he soon emerges and looks around for the snake. He discovers the reptile motionless. "Dead," thinks the vole, "or asleep, maybe," and he cautiously approaches to investigate. Inch by inch he ventures, sniffing into closer proximity to danger; he even runs around the snake, who never moves in the slightest. At last the unfortunate little quadruped allows its curiosity to master its prudence; it ventures too close. The living spring of the snake's neck flies out, and the vole is held struggling in the jaws of the reptile, whose venom-distilling fangs are buried in its tender body. He never relaxes his jaws for an instant. Soon the deadly secretion does its work, and the vole passes stomachward out of sight. The puff-adder then repeats his tactics with like success, till he is satisfied or becomes thirsty, when he goes off to seek water. In the kloofs, or sides under a bush to avoid danger, and sleep till his necessities arouse him to another change of lodging.

#### The Dogs of Madagascar.

An acquaintance of mine who has just returned from Madagascar tells many interesting stories of that far away land of trouble, but, being a great admirer of dogs, he never tires of dwelling on the remarkable intelligence of the nondescript curs, that infest the island. "Like the dogs of Constantinople," said he, "they know no owners, permit no familiarities and make no friends. They are self-reliant scavengers, with all the cunning and intelligence that chronic hunger inspires. They are nomadic in their habits and always travel in large packs, sometimes traversing great distances in an extraordinarily short space of time.

"The island is cut up by a great number of deep, sluggish streams, and pestilential swamps which are infested with crocodiles and caymans. Those voracious reptiles don't want a better dinner than a stray dog, and no one knows better than the dogs themselves. When a pack of marauding canines come to a stream they know that they have to resort to strategy in order to cross in safety, so the whole pack get together and howl and howl and bark furiously for several minutes. A crocodile or an alligator that has slept for a month will wake up as soon as he hears a dog bark, and commence a still hunt for the dog. The result is that every reptile within hearing of the yelping pack hustles up as near as he can approach and waits for one to plunge in. When the river is full of them the dogs suddenly dash up stream about 300 yards, plunge in and swim across before the alligators get down and snappy their jaws together, and snuff off till they get to the next stream, when the strategy is repeated."

#### Life Sacrificed in Madagascar.

The "butcher's bill," as the London Court Journal calls the war mortality, of the French in Madagascar, is put down at considerably more than four thousand lives. Among the rank and file the deaths are said to have amounted to upward of 4230, and rather more than 2000 wounded and invalids have been, or are to be, sent home. Nearly a thousand African carriers died as well, so that in all the number of deaths that have resulted from the operations in the island are over 5000. These figures are taken from a French Radical source, and there is little doubt that they are fairly correct.